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MARGINAL COLUMN

By ERAYA SHAPIRO

EVERYBODY is feeling a little sheepish these days. The average Israeli thinks the Government let him down by ordering unconditional withdrawal. The Government seems nonplussed as promises appear to vanish before they have a chance of being carried out. A visitor who recently toured Egypt was here last week and stated that the Americans had gained nothing in the public opinion of Cairo. Nobody in Egypt seems to appreciate the fact that it was American pressure which brought Egyptian rule back to Gaza. The Russians are as mistrusted in Cairo as the Americans, the visitor said. The Egyptians now fear that the sales of arms did have some strings attached, somewhere, although they do not seem to understand what they are. The rosy prospects of neutralism suddenly darkened four months ago, and it was Mr. Hammarskjold alone, who painted them pink again by siding with Egypt against Israel.

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THE Russians must now realize that they made a bad gamble in Egypt, and the few level-headed Egyptian leaders who are capable of appreciating the situation clearly must be aware that a world war is nearer now than ever—in spite of the declarations by experts that fear of the consequences would eliminate it for ever. The prospects, so clear six months ago, that, for the sake of neutralism, the Middle East would be spared in a future conflict, are very dim at present. The only person who seems to be satisfied is the Secretary General of the United Nations. Legality has gained the upper hand over justice. The lawyer's creed that justice is what the legislative authority decides has overruled morality.

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THE issue between legality and morality is one which exasperated local religious authorities wherever Jews lived in their dispersion. They simply refused to abide by laws which prevented them from living, and obliged them to renounce their Jewish identity. Was Torquemada immoral? He certainly had the law with him. Most historians agree these days that nobody did a greater disservice to Spain than did Philipp II, its Most Catholic Majesty. History has taught us to beware of the rule of true idealists. The French, who dread overemphasis, sent Robespierre to the guillotine for sticking too close to principles.

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THE result of the past four months' actions of the U.N. is that the Egyptian dictator is again on the doorstep of Israel. The demonstrations in Gaza can fool nobody except the foreigners in the blue U.N. helmets. Similar demonstrations were staged in Jordan two years ago for so much per demonstrating head. The true demonstrations, those of the Gasaite men and women who protested against Major Hafez, the hungry men of the Strip who demanded bread — these the foreigners in Gaza do not see. What is evident to every budding strategist is that El Arish and the Gaza Strip can only be of offensive interest to the Egyptians. The El Arish and Gaza area, lying so far away across the desert from Egypt, can have no other value for the Cairo junta than to serve as a jumping-board for attack.

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THE only ground for hope is that the return of the Egyptians to Gaza is being made too smooth — and one gets to distrust smooth going in these parts. The Middle East is too complicated, has too many interests involved, and the people here at least, are too restless. One does not believe that Egypt will be content with a "prestige return" to Gaza, for a dictator cannot stop. He must go on expanding his prestige. And such expansion invariably means bloodshed.

Tel Aviv, March 15.

40 Cubans Die In Rebel Attack On President

HAVANA, Thursday (Reuter). — Forty persons were killed last night when rebels attacked the Cuban presidential palace and firing broke out in other parts of the capital.

Five policemen and soldiers were killed and 13 wounded in the defence of the presidential palace. President Fulgencio Batista, a pistol in one hand and a telephone in the other, personally directed the defence of the palace from his private office.

An official statement said order had been completely re-established in Havana and there was absolute quiet in the interior of the island. A police curfew imposed last night was lifted at dawn.

The official statement, issued by Gen. Francisco Tabernilla, the army commander, said the attack on the presidential palace was fundamentally a Communist movement aided by followers of ex-President Carlos Paro and the revolutionary leader Fidel Castro.

Fighting began during the afternoon when a group of about 40 young men in civilian clothes, believed to be students, attacked the palace with submachineguns and small arms. They fought their way into the lobby but were then driven back.

Firing was heavy around the palace for about an hour and a quarter and some shooting was reported near Havana University, about three kms. from the palace, and on streets between. Civilians took cover from the firing and army tanks were moved to the palace.

Rebels are waging a guerrilla war against the regime of President Batista who assumed power by a coup in March, 1952.

Eshkol: More Taxes For Immigration

TEL AVIV, Thursday.—More taxes will be levied to cover the IL72m. supplementary budget planned for new immigrant absorption housing and employment, Mr. Levi Eshkol, Minister of Finance, told members of the Agricultural Council today.

Mr. Eshkol announced the establishment of a special committee to work out measures to solve frontier settlement security problems. He promised that IL1m. would be allocated from the supplementary budget for the defence needs of border settlements. *(Itim)*

GILBERT TO PARIS FOR CONSULTATIONS

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday. — The French Ambassador, M. P. Gilbert, today left for Paris by Air France for consultations with his Government.

"Let's hope that nothing wrong happens while I'm away," he said, adding that he meant "any negative initiative by Egypt or the U.N. Secretary-General."

M. Gilbert expects to return by the 27 at the latest.

(See Ramat Gan — Pg 3, Col. 6)

EOKA Makes Truce Offer to British

NICOSIA, Thursday (Reuter).—Leaflets were circulated in Nicosia this afternoon announcing that EOKA is prepared to suspend all operations "as soon as Archbishop Makarios is released."

Later, Governor Sir John Harding called his top advisers to a special conference at Government House to consider EOKA's truce offer.

The leaflets, typewritten in Greek, said, "In the spirit of the recent U.N. resolution expressing the desire to see a peaceful solution of the Cyprus problem on the basis of the U.N. Charter, we announce that to facilitate resumption of negotiations between Britain and the real representative of the Cypriot people, Archbishop Makarios, we are prepared to order a suspension of all operations as soon as the Ethnarch Archbishop is released."

Meanwhile, the main towns were virtually paralyzed today in mourning for a 19-year-old Cypriot Greek who was hanged in Nicosia jail shortly after midnight for carrying a sten gun.

Evagoras Palikarides was the youngest Cypriot Greek to be executed and the first to die for carrying a firearm since the death penalty was made mandatory for this offence.

In Salonika, Greece, a policeman and a student were injured when police clashed with university students demonstrating against the execution.

20 Die in U.K. Plane Crash

MANCHESTER, Thursday. — Fifteen passengers and a crew of five aboard a British European Airways Viscount airliner were killed when the plane crashed into houses near Ringway airport.

The plane, on a flight from Amsterdam, was landing when it crashed a quarter of a mile from the airport runway. Two houses were totally demolished and another partially wrecked.

A mother and her baby son were also feared dead in the wreckage of two houses flattened by the Viscount airliner, which also partially demolished a third house.

3 to Be Charged In Kastner Case

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The three young men to be charged with attempting to assassinate Dr. Israel Kastner on the night of March 4 were picked out from police identification parades by persons who witnessed the theft of the car used by the would-be killers.

Dr. Kastner's condition is still very serious, *The Jerusalem Post* learned from the hospital late tonight. His doctors said that his position had not worsened but lung complications had set in which put an added strain on his heart.

His wife, 11-year-old daughter, and brother were at his bedside today. He could not talk, but recognized the visitors. Mrs. Kastner has not stirred from the bedside all day.

Police, it is learned, will bring charges of attempted murder against three men only. Ze'ev Eckstein, Yoseph Minkes and Dan Shemer will be charged next week under Section 92 of the Criminal Code.

Separate Charges

Other persons will be charged separately for being members of a terrorist group. The police would not reveal their names nor even the number of persons involved.

Minkes strongly denies being involved in the Kastner shooting, claiming that he was at home throughout the night of March 4. Police, however, found a revolver, allegedly the same as that used in the shooting, at Minkes' home in Kfar Shalem.

Several detained suspects will probably be released on bond shortly.

Mr. Y. Goldenberg, counsel for Advocate Ya'acov Heruti, who was detained on Sunday, will also appeal for the release of his client.

Several of Dr. Kastner's friends have received threatening letters in Hungarian. One of the letters, sent to Dr. A. Marton, editor of the Hungarian daily "Ujkelet" of which Dr. Kastner was one of the night editors, warned, "Your end will be the same as Dr. Kastner's."

Rallies in Amman Against West

Fifty thousand demonstrators, marching to celebrate the termination of the Anglo-Jordanian treaty, yesterday shouted slogans in Amman against the West and the Eisenhower Doctrine.

They demanded that the Jordan Government prevent ex-Congressman James Richards, President Eisenhower's aide, from entering the country on his tour of the Middle East to explain U.S. policy towards the region.

King Hussein watched an army parade in honour of the occasion. Jordan is celebrating for three days.

Meanwhile, the Jordan Ambassador to the U.S., Abdul Mun'im Rifa'i, returned to Amman for consultations. He will be present at the forthcoming talks with the Richards mission.

It was also reported that the British Consulate in Nablus has been closed down.

In Damascus, Finance Minister As'ad Muhasseh declared that Syria would pay the first instalment of her share of Arab financial aid to Jordan as soon as Parliament would ratify the agreement and documents are exchanged. *(Reuter, ANA)*

Anti-U.S. Refugees Detained in Lebanon

Lebanese authorities have arrested 41 Palestine Arab refugees at Sidon and Baalbek for distributing leaflets urging the Lebanon to oppose the Eisenhower Doctrine.

Martial Law in Indonesia As Revolts Overthrow Cabinet

JAKARTA, Thursday (Reuter). — President Sukarno today proclaimed a state of war and siege throughout Indonesia. The proclamation places Indonesia under martial law and gives the President, as supreme commander of the armed forces, virtually dictatorial powers.

A few hours earlier the Cabinet had announced that it had failed to carry out an "integral" reshuffle and resigned.

The emergency follows a series of uprisings in the Indonesian islands and a long political crisis over a plan to include Communists in the Government for the first time.

President Sukarno issued the proclamation after meeting the outgoing Prime Minister, Dr. Ali Sastroamidjojo. The President said a new Cabinet would be formed soon.

Mr. Mohammad Hatta who resigned as Vice-President last December and criticized President Sukarno's plan for a new "government without opposition," has been named by several provincial leaders as an acceptable Prime Minister. The President is expected to agree to a compromise as being worked out between Mr. Sastroamidjojo's Nationalist Party and the Ulama, a Moslem party, for the formation of a new government, but political observers here believe this is not likely to win support outside Java.

Indonesian Borneo, most of Sumatra, the Celebes, the Moluccas and the Lesser Sunor Islands, are all under local military control. The provincial leaders have said that the Jakarta Administration neglects them.

Mr. Sukarno has asked Ministers to remain in office until another Cabinet can be formed. Political observers, however, did not believe the new Cabinet would include Communists. Nahdatul Ulama would not agree to form a coalition with Communists.

A Nationalist-Nahdatul Ulama Cabinet is not likely to restore the authority of the Central Government in the provinces as its pattern would be similar to that which has just resigned.

The Independent Jakarta newspaper "Indonesia Raya" predicted the President would form a "business cabinet" of "leftist leaders."

EMERGENCY IN THAILAND LIFTED

BANGKOK, Thursday (Reuter). — The Government today lifted the state of emergency throughout Thailand. It was imposed early this month following the country's first general elections, when the Government claimed that certain groups with foreign backing had plotted to overthrow it.

FOREIGN MINISTER OF CHILE DUE

SANTIAGO, Chile, Thursday (INA). — Foreign Minister Oswaldo Sainte-Marie today accepted an invitation to visit Israel on April 30, following a visit to Japan.

U.S. Plans To Resume $20m. Aid to Israel

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — The State Department announced today the U.S. planned to have talks shortly with Israel on the resumption of aid, which was suspended after Israel attacked Egypt last October.

The Department's official spokesman, Mr. Lincoln White, said he presumed the $20m. U.S. aid programme for Israel would be resumed after the talks with Israel "get under way."

Mr. White emphasized that he was speaking only of economic aid.

In reply to a question, he said he did not know whether U.S. aid to Egypt and Jordan — which had also been suspended with the outbreak of hostilities last autumn — would be resumed.

Mr. White said he presumed that the talks would be held in Washington as well as in Israel, and that American technical assistance experts who had been moved from Israel to Athens after aid was suspended would return to Israel.

Mr. White said that the current $20m. programme of development assistance to Israel consisted largely of surplus farm commodities.

Asked about the status of Egypt's long-standing request for arms from the U.S., Mr. White replied that this request was now "dead." Negotiations on the subject between the two countries had broken down in 1955 without a mutually acceptable agreement having been reached.

Israel Marks Time On Gaza Issue

Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Action by Israel on the Gaza question appears to have been delayed until after the meeting between the U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, and Abdul Nasser, scheduled for the week-end.

For the past three days the Foreign Ministry has had nothing to say on the subject. Correspondents have been told that all that needs to be said was contained in Prime Minister Ben-Gurion's reply to a question in the Knesset on Wednesday.

Political measures are being taken to prevent the return of Egyptian rule; if other more forceful means are necessary the Government will not give prior notice, the Prime Minister said.

Compromise Possible

It is possible that the Hammarskjold-Nasser talks will result in some form of compromise with regard to the Gaza Strip whereby an Egyptian governor or administrator will be given a semblance gesture, but that for the time being the U.N. will remain. It is not unlikely, however, that Abdul Nasser will ask for much more. Much will depend on Mr. Hammarskjold's diplomatic skill and ability to persuade the Egyptian dictator that now is not the most propitious moment for a sudden change in the Strip.

Mr. Hammarskjold has not declared that he would like to visit Israel, though he may suggest a trip here if his talks with the Egyptian ruler are productive.

Israel made it clear in the statement to the Assembly on March 1, and it was reaffirmed in Mr. Ben-Gurion's remarks on Wednesday, that she would strike back if *fedayeen* again went into action from the Strip. Now that her plans for development in the Strip have been stymied, Israel has only one interest in the area: that it remain peaceable.

The Gulf of Akaba is of far greater importance to this country's progress. It would be wrong to overlook this point in the face of more sensational developments in the Gaza Strip.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

Britain yesterday tightened restrictions on dealings in securities held by Egyptians to protect evacuees from Egypt whose securities have been taken over by the Egyptian authorities.

Richards Mission Arrives in Beirut

BEIRUT, Thursday (Reuter). —President Eisenhower's special representative, Mr. James Richards, arrived today on the first stage of his mission to explain the President's anti-Communist doctrine to Middle East countries.

In a written statement at the airport, Mr. Richards said "we do not seek any sphere of influence or position of dominance in the Middle East. Our purpose is to strengthen the security of the free world, including the U.S., through contributing, if asked to do so, to the independence and security of states of the area."

The six-man party is due to leave on Saturday for Libya.

Housewife Competition

Only 7 days remain for returning questionnaires;

1st Prize: SHELLGAS stove
2nd Prize: "KAL-LI Maod" washing machine
KLEEN Prize: lifetime supply of Kleen
Shemen Prize: Shemen cosmetics in overnight bag and 10 days in Eilat (flight tickets included) or any other Hotel in Israel
Ellern Bank Prize: IL. 250 Savings Account and 5 other valuable prizes.

Questionnaires are available at all KAL-LI branches, at all Ellern's Bank branches at the "LAISHA" weekly and appear in today's Ma'ariv, Yediot Aharonot and Ha'aretz

Lloyd Says Compromise May Settle Israel Dispute with Arabs

Meir Sees Support on Gulf

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, told the Mapai Central Committee tonight that she was reasonably sure that free navigation through the Straits of Tiran to Eilat would be supported by most of the world, and if we were attacked by Egypt most nations would understand our response.

The Gaza situation, she said, was much more complicated and troublesome. There are elements which are trying to restore the *status quo ante* there. The Government had tried everything in its power to forestall such a turn of events, but much depends on how far the great powers will keep their promises.

Mrs. Meir praised the consistent friendship of France in the U.N. and the understanding expressed by many other nations, although they did not always vote in accordance with their views.

Our Only Sin

There was no reason at all why the Afro-Asian peoples should be against us. "Probably our only sin is that we have white skins," she said.

U.S. public opinion was warmly for us. However, public opinion has only an indirect influence on governments, and, under the circumstances, we achieved all we could, Mrs. Meir concluded.

Mr. Julius Braunthal, former Secretary-General of the Second International, was greeted by Mapai Secretary, Mr. Giora Josephthal, at the beginning of the meeting.

Infiltrators Twice Rob Beduin Camp

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — Infiltrators from Jordan and Egypt committed two thefts in the Abu Gra'ig tribe's camp this week.

Marauders from Jordan stole two camels valued at IL1,200 last night. They took with them an eight-year-old boy who was guarding the camels and left him on the Jordanian border.

The following night, Egyptian infiltrators stole five camels from the same Beduin camp.

An unarmed infiltrator from the Gaza Strip was intercepted in Kfar Azata and was handed to the police.

COLOMBIA ASKS EGYPT TO STAY OUT

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (UP). — Colombia, which has a contingent of troops in UNEF, called on Egypt last night not to reenter the Gaza Strip.

In a cable to Foreign Minister Mahmoud Fawzi of Egypt, Dr. Francisco Urrutia, Colombian chief delegate to the U.N., declared that Egypt has rights to the Strip according to the Armistice Agreement "but we do not consider this the proper moment for Egypt to resume her responsibilities in this area."

ISRAEL OFFICIALS AT QUAI D'ORSAY

PARIS, Thursday (INA). — The Israel Ambassador, Mr. Ya'acov Tsur, accompanied by Mr. Emile Najar, Director of the European Division of the Israel Foreign Ministry who is now visiting here, were scheduled to meet M. Daridan, Director of the French Foreign Ministry's Political Department, today.

Thank You' from Your Friends and Relatives

for the Purim gifts, the choice liqueurs, cordials, cognacs and wines, from the wine-cellars of

S. Friedmann & Sons.

Ike Discusses Gaza Issue With Top Defence Body

WASHINGTON, Thursday. — President Eisenhower today discussed the Gaza Strip issue with the National Security Council, the nation's top defence planning body, before preparing to leave tonight for Bermuda where he will meet Prime Minister Harold Macmillan of Britain next week.

The President and his advisers reviewed the Middle East situation and other problems, while the Council was briefed on the U.S. position regarding the forthcoming conference.

In New York, Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold today called his UNEF advisory committee into session for the third time this week. The Secretary-General has imposed a news blackout on the deliberations of the seven member group, following what was described as an "inaccurate and misleading account of its meeting on Monday night in a New York newspaper."

Last night the Israel Ambassador, Mr. Abba Eban called on the U.S. to take action now to stop Egypt's moves to return to the Gaza Strip. During a 35-minute talk with Acting Secretary of State Christian Herter, Mr. Eban declared that the situation in the Strip is "one of deep gravity."

Informed sources said that Mr. Eban made these two basic points in his talk with Mr. Herter: the situation in Gaza is "grave" but it is even graver when viewed in the larger context of what happens in the Suez Canal if Egypt returns to full control of the Strip; unless Egypt is stopped now it will be only the beginning of a new series of moves culminating not only in Gaza but in Suez as well.

Mr. Eban told reporters that he had been in consultation with Israel leaders and brought a "message from my Government setting out the position exactly as we see it — our appraisal, which as you know, is one of deep gravity." He said he expanded on this viewpoint to Mr. Herter and made "special references" to the views of Premier Ben-Gurion and Foreign Minister Meir.

Soviets Headline 'Acts Against Egypt'

MOSCOW, Thursday (UP). — Headlines in the Soviet press today demanded "an end to provocations against Egypt" in the Suez area.

The papers also carried dispatches from Cairo and Damascus, reporting alleged atrocities by U.N. troops in shooting "peace-loving civilian demonstrators," and insisting on the return of the Egyptian civil administration.

Cairo Governor Arrives in Gaza

Gen. Mohammed Hassan Abdul Latif arrived in Gaza yesterday afternoon to take over as Egyptian civil governor of the Strip, the Egyptian Middle East News Agency reported last night.

Meanwhile, the Indian Ambassador to Cairo, Ali Jawar Jung, after meeting with Abdul Nasser on Wednesday, told reporters yesterday that Egypt did not intend to send troops into the Strip and that the issue "at the moment is confined to civil administration."

Reuter reported that Dr. Ralph Bunche, the U.N. Under-Secretary, and the UNEF Commander, Gen. E.L.M. Burns, left Cairo by air for Gaza.

Denies 'Welcoming'

Earlier, Dr. Bunche said in Cairo that he never used the expression "welcome or cooperate with" in connection with the Egyptian Governor for the Strip. He stated that he is not allowed to comment on the action of a member state of the U.N.

On Wednesday he was quoted as saying after meeting with Abdul Nasser that "UNEF would co-operate with Egyptian administrators in Gaza."

The official Egyptian spokesman, Col. Abdul Kader Hatem, said that "full cooperation" existed between the Egyptian authorities and UNEF regarding duties imposed on the latter by the General Assembly. Hatem accused Israel of continuing her "aggressive plans."

Mr. Raymond Hare, the U.S. Ambassador, unexpectedly called on Abdul Nasser for an hour's talk to explain the U.S. view of the Gaza situation.

(In Washington, official sources said Mr. Hare urged a policy of prudence — which may explain reports that Egypt now wants to cooperate with UNEF in the Strip).

"Al Ahram's" Washington correspondent cabled his paper that authoritative sources told him King Saud has informed the U.S. Government that his forces would prevent Israel ships from passing through the Tiran Straits.

(See Names in the News, p. 4)

Issues are Refugees, Borders

LONDON, Thursday.—Foreign Minister Selwyn Lloyd told the Commons today that the British Government thought a basis for a settlement between Israel and the Arab states could be found on the basis of guarantees to both sides against aggression, and compromise settlements on refugees, frontiers and the use of water resources.

Mr. Lloyd, addressing the House during a debate on the Middle East, said: "You will not get peace unless the State of Israel has more sensible frontiers... There is no question of sacrifice of territory on one side alone. There must be a compromise solution by both sides."

At this point Labour's foreign affairs spokesman, Mr. Aneurin Bevan, broke in: "There has never been any doubt about this at all. What has been stated by Israel is that she cannot surrender a substantial part of her territory."

Mr. Lloyd replied that he did not believe there could be a permanent settlement without agreement. "I am not talking about an imposed settlement," he added.

Earlier in his speech, Mr. Lloyd reaffirmed that Britain favoured some form of international control of the Gaza Strip. He stressed that no country had legal sovereignty over the territory, and that in Britain's view the United Nations should assume "a more direct responsibility" over the area because of its failure to solve the Israel-Arab dispute.

Transitional Period

The U.N. should work out some pattern of administration in the area, with both the Egyptian and Israel Governments, he stated, and this transitional period should last until a permanent settlement is found.

With regard to the Gulf of Akaba, Mr. Lloyd said that the British Government's view as expressed to the U.N. has not altered — "that it is an international waterway." The fact that it included the territorial waters of two neighbouring countries did not mean there was no right of free and innocent passage.

Turning to the Suez Canal, he said its clearance was delayed deliberately by Egypt until the complete withdrawal of Israel forces from the Gaza Strip and Sharm e-Sheikh. "So far as a long-term settlement is concerned," he added, "I believe there is a basis... Egypt has already declared her intention to abide by the 1888 Convention... If the Egyptian Government will stand by these proposals, I believe an agreement could be reached."

In his reference to the possibility of a permanent Israel-Arab settlement, he said this might be achieved on the following basis:

- Guarantees to Israel against extermination.
- Guarantees to the Arab states against Israel territorial expansion, and
- Compromise settlements on the questions of the Arab refugees, frontiers, and

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 8)

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DAIRY-FRESH DAILY

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Registration of New Students

for First Grade and other Elementary School classes (2nd—6th year) will begin on Wednesday, March 20, 1957.

Reduced Fees

A Fund has been established enabling the granting of reductions to pupils in the Elementary School. This Fund will enable children of limited means to attend the above classes.

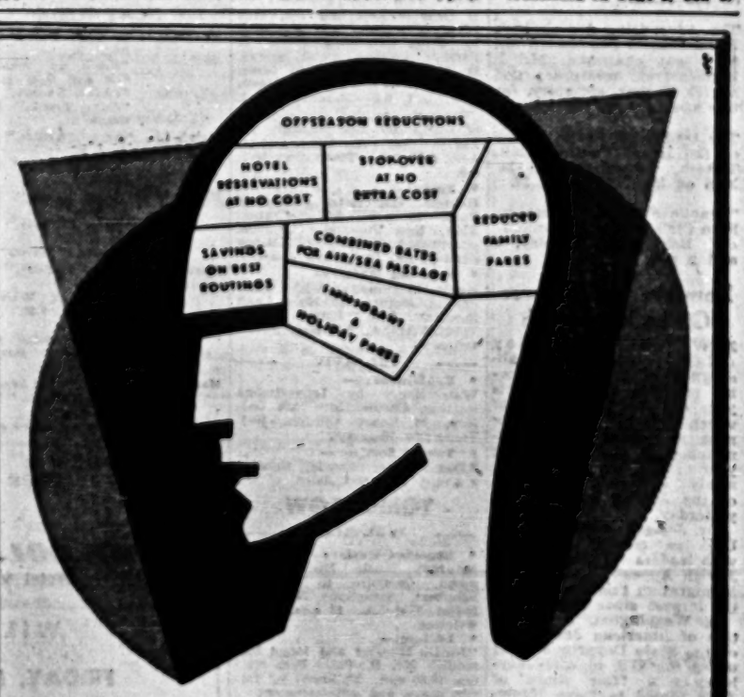
Arrangements have been made for parents to leave their children at school, for the preparation of homework, after the regular school hours, under the supervision of teachers as well as for various extra-curricular activities.

Government Aid

According to the notification of the Director-General of the Ministry of Education, dated October 25, 1956, the first and second secondary school classes (parallel to the 7th and 8th elementary school classes) have been recognized as Government-aided classes and as a result the tuition fees for these classes will be reduced greatly (up to IL.150 per pupil). Registration for these classes will start on Sunday, March 24, 1957.

Registration Hours

Daily from 10 a.m.-12 noon at branch offices at Hadar Ha-carmel, Central Carmel and Abuna; Sundays and Tuesdays from 4-6 p.m. at the Head Office, Hadar Hacarmel.



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Social & Personal

President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi entertained to dinner yesterday Professor Fritz Feigl, President of the Jewish Community Council of Brazil and Chairman of the Friends of the Hebrew University there, and Mrs. Feigl. Present were Mr. Levi Eshkol, the Finance Minister; Prof. B. Mazar, President of the Hebrew University, and Mrs. Mazar; and a number of Hebrew University professors.

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Prof. Feigl was also the guest of honour at a luncheon given yesterday by the President of the University, Prof. B. Mazar.

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Foreign Minister Golda Meir yesterday received Mr. Ivan Kalla, the Hungarian Minister, who handed her a copy of his Letter of Credence. Mr. Kalla is to present his credentials to President Ben-Zvi on Tuesday.

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Mrs. Rahel Ben-Zvi yesterday received Mrs. Pedro Troncoso Sanchez, wife of the Dominican Republic's Minister. Mrs. Ben-Zvi also received Mrs. Johan G. Bas Backer, wife of the Netherlands Minister.

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The Minister of Health, Mr. I. Barzilai, yesterday received a delegation of Canadian Hadassah and Wizo women, headed by Mrs. L. Riven, National President of Canadian Wizo-Hadassah. Canadian Hadassah's activities in Israel, especially in the field of polio treatment and rehabilitation, were discussed.

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Mrs. Jorge Garcia Granados, wife of the Guatemalan Minister, will give a reception tomorrow afternoon to the ladies of members of the Consular Corps and U.N. staff on the occasion of the International Festival of Folk Costumes to be held next Saturday night at the King David Hotel under the auspices of the Anti-Tuberculosis League. For further particulars phone 2336, Jerusalem.

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Mrs. Chaim Weizmann entertained Lady Violet Bonham-Carter to luncheon at her home in Rehovot yesterday. Other guests included the Mayor of Jerusalem and Mrs. Gershon Agron; Prof. Aharon Katzir; Mr. M. Schneerson; Mrs. Joan Comay; and Mr. Boris Guriel.

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Professor and Mrs. H. Tingsten of Stockholm were the guests of honour at a dinner party given in Jerusalem last night by the Board of the Israel Association for Friendship with Sweden. Those present included the Minister of Posts and Mrs. J. Burg; H.E. the Swedish Minister and Mrs. O. Lundborg; the Governor of the Bank of Israel, Mr. D. Horowitz; the Consul General for Sweden and Mrs. Nebenzahl; the District Representative and Mrs. B. Yeshaya, and Mrs. J. Ettinger, President of WIZO in Scandinavia.

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Mr. Pedro Troncoso Sanchez, the Dominican Republic's Minister, yesterday called on Justice Y. Olshan, President of the Supreme Court, at his office in Jerusalem. Mr. Troncoso also visited the Municipality and was received by Mayor Gershon Agron.

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Mrs. Miriam Freund, National President of Hadassah, visited the Hebrew University on Wednesday.

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Mr. H. P. Kaufman, the British Consulting Engineer and author of the Kaufman Plan for the sewerage of Tel Aviv and surrounding towns, is visiting Israel to inspect the work so far executed and to discuss with Tahal and the Municipality the future of the scheme.

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The Advertising Association's Haifa Branch has elected Mr. S. Lineal, chairman; Mr. I. Blumenstein, treasurer; and Mr. E. Shahar, secretary, for the coming year.

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The traditional Purim Dance of the Israel Touring Club, Talbieh, Jerusalem, will be held on Sunday, March 17.

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"Chaplin Festival," Jerusalem Film Club, Purim Performance, Beit Hillel, Sunday, 7 and 9 p.m.

Immigration Figures Given by Joseph

NEW YORK, Thursday (JTA). — Transfer and absorption of the 100,000 Jewish refugees to Israel this year will cost $50m., half of which will be spent in the next 10 months and the remainder in the succeeding year or two, Dr. Dov Joseph, newly appointed Treasurer of the Jewish Agency, said yesterday.

Dr. Joseph came to the U.S. to consult especially with leaders of the United Jewish Appeal. He said the immigration this year will be the largest since 1935.

In Washington, a delegation of American Jews visited the State Department and urged the U.S. to offer asylum to a "fair share" of Jews forced to leave Egypt.

Sale of Firms To Solel Boneh Aired

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Knesset, by a vote of 27-14, on Wednesday rejected Herut and General Zionist motions calling for a debate on the acquisition of privately-owned enterprises by Solel Boneh.

The motions were opposed by Mapai, Ahdut Ha'avoda and Mapam, and were supported by the two sponsoring parties. The Progressives and the Religious Parties were not present during the vote.

Mr. Y. Shofman (Herut) and Mr. Z. Sussayeff (G.Z.) listed a number of private enterprises acquired lately by Solel Boneh, such as the Lapid sanitary ware factory and the Kadimah petrochemical works. They also referred to the negotiations now in progress regarding the acquisition of the Tami aluminium pipe plant and the proposed merger between the Alliance and General tire factories.

They wondered where Solel Boneh got the money from, and charged that the resulting monopolies were to the detriment of the general public. The speakers proposed an inquiry to determine why well-established enterprises find it necessary to turn to Solel Boneh.

Mr. Sussayeff also thought it curious that Kharas, the Solel Boneh ceramics and sanitary ware factory, which was operating at a loss, had managed to buy Lapid — "a flourishing private enterprise."

The Minister of Finance, Mr. Levi Eshkol, replied that he knew of a number of cases where the private investors insisted on selling, despite his attempts to persuade them not to. But they had had their own reasons.

Mr. Eshkol said he thought it was a good thing that there was a buyer available when enterprises wished to sell out. It would be much worse if there were not. Nor was there anything to stop other groups of capitalists from bidding for plants going for sale.

He cited the case of the Palalum company which had wanted to sell out to Solel Boneh and which the latter did not wish to buy. The firm later received a long-term loan of IL400-500,000 from the Government. This was not the only case of its kind.

Mr. Eshkol said that Solel Boneh had acquired some capital from wealthy American Jews. In any event, it was not the task of the Government to intervene and to determine who should sell to whom and under what conditions.

Beit Ha'emek Gets Cultural Centre

HAIFA, Thursday. — An attractive new cultural centre was opened yesterday at Kibbutz Beit Ha'emek near here by Mrs. Miriam Sacher, Vice-Chairman of the Women Zionists Federation of Great Britain and Ireland. Mrs. Sacher led the 15-strong British delegation to the world WIZO conference.

Mrs. Sacher donated the funds for the building following an earlier visit to the kibbutz, which is settled largely by members of the Habonim movement from Britain. She also recently contributed towards the erection of such a centre at nearby Kibbutz Yasur, populated by a large group of Hashomer Hatzair pioneers from the U.K., which she visited earlier today.

The new building includes a comfortably furnished club room, a library and a tea bar. The centre was designed by architect Freddy Kahn, a London member of the kibbutz, who was also responsible for the settlement's modern dining hall, opened a year ago.

Mrs. Sacher, who lived in Jerusalem for many years, is a sister of Mrs. Rebecca Sieff, President of World WIZO. Guests included most of the British WIZO delegation now in the country, tourists from the U.K., members of the Hitahdut Olei Britannia and District Council representatives.

WHO: Nuclear Energy Poses Serious Threat

GENEVA, Thursday (Reuter). — World Health Organization experts yesterday warned that the well-being of descendants of the present generation is seriously threatened by developments in the use of nuclear energy.

This was the unanimous opinion of 30 W.H.O. experts from nine countries who met in Copenhagen last August to discuss the effect of radiation on human heredity.

Their report published yesterday said: "Radiation has been demonstrated to be one of the agents which produces mutations in a wide range of organisms from bacteria to mammals. The group is agreed that additional mutation produced in man will be harmful to their descendants."

THE ISRAEL GERONTOLOGICAL Society, an applied member of the International Gerontological Society, was officially recognized on Monday. The purpose of the Society is to advise the Government on all questions relating to the aged.

Customs Officials Oppose Move

HAIFA, Thursday. — The employees of the Customs and Excise Administration here have resolved against any individual agreement to transfer to Jerusalem or to accept compensation unless there is a collective settlement which would assure that no employee will suffer from the proposed transfer. This was announced by the employees' committee yesterday.

According to the Finance Ministry plan, 120 senior customs, purchase tax and excise officials will be transferred to Jerusalem. The 200 other employees of the administrative headquarters now located in Haifa will be placed in other Government employment here, or if none can be found, they will be dismissed with compensation.

The employees' committee has decided upon measures to protect the rights of all the employees affected because of their belief that there was "no possibility" that even a small number could be found other Government jobs. The committee spokesman stated that the Civil Servants Association and the Labour Council fully support their demands and that the Council was willing to call a general strike if necessary.

The spokesman argued that the transfer would cost the Government IL300,000 and would hamper the efficiency of the customs, excise and purchase tax administration because of the dismissal of trained personnel and the separation of the administrative headquarters from the Port, where most of its work is centered.

THE BRITISH ZIONIST Federation delegation now touring Israel yesterday visited the Weizmann Institute in Rehovot. Earlier in the week they toured Galilee and were guests of several British Kibbutzim there.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TONIGHT

JERUSALEM: Alta, Zion Sq., 4708.
TEL AVIV: Melchett, 80 Sheinkin, 3526. Sanitas, 83 Ibn Gabirol. Klitajewicz, 22 Hayarkon, 6566. Ben Yehuda, 142 Ben Yehuda, 23333. Elva, Hatikva Qtr., 67403. JAFFA: Vita, 61 Rehov 4, 82978. RAMAT GAN: Amit, 130 Modi'in, 72264. PETAH TIKVA: Belkin, 40 Hovevei Zion. NATANYA: Natanya, HOLON: Ribck, Struma Sq. REHOVOT: Barak, 155 Herzl, 266. HAIFA: Magen David, 13 Geulah, 6235. Morlah, 48 Moriah, Mt. Carmel, 81009. KIRYAT HAIM: Arlosoroff.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Abramovitch, 21 King George, 4972.
TEL AVIV: (Day) Kohlberg, 23 Allenby, 22395. Fraenkel, 38 King George, 23721. Bilu, 21 Bilu, 24063. Joffe, 172 Ben Yehuda (Night) Marpe, 77 Allenby, 3497. Olle'ad, 192 Dizengoff, 24264. Moltshadsky, 7 Ben Yehuda, 23570. Gruenberg, 46 King George, 26348. JAFFA: Bri'ut, 6 Rehov 3, 82523. RAMAT GAN: Pinel, 104 Bay Kook, cor. Hibat Zion. PETAH TIKVA: Kovo, 2 Finsker. NATANYA: Natanya. HOLON: Tikva, Struma Sq. REHOVOT: Barak, 155 Herzl, 266. HAIFA: Rapoport, 29 Herzl, 9566. Moriah, 45 Moriah, Mt. Carmel, 81009. KIRYAT HAIM: Arlosoroff.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TONIGHT

JERUSALEM: Dr. Strauss, 82a King George, 2912. Dr. Gidron, 9 Gaza, 3064. Dr. Katz, 20 Hahabashim, 2805.
TEL AVIV: Dr. Grifel, 5 Ben Yehuda, 23466. Dr. Shaham, 1 Syrkin, 25542. JAFFA: Dr. Weinberg, 4 Rehov 65.
HAIFA: Dr. Ludwig, 24 Shivat Zion, 67417.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. Romanov, 11 Arlosoroff, 61217. Dr. Elgas, 10 Strauss, 3062. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.
TEL AVIV-JAFFA: Same as above.
HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, Hanevi'im, 2424. Dr. Ludwig, 24 Shivat Zion, 67417. (Day only) Dr. Golergant, 1 Olle'ad, 4170. (Evening only) Dr. Hampel, 104 Jaffa, 66320.

Week-End Soccer Features 'Derbies'

By KEITH BEECHEY

Tomorrow's soccer programme features a number of interesting "derbies," which in turn will affect the honours and promotion struggles. Whilst Tel Aviv Hapoel, the National League leaders, should continue their great run against lowly Natanya Maccabi away, second-placed Tel Aviv Maccabi engage with their old rivals, Tel Aviv Betar, which should draw the Tel Aviv fans.

Betar now lie second from bottom in the table and will be all out to pull off a "double" win—beat their old antagonists and gain two points at the same time. Maccabi, however, will be on their toes to make up some of the leeway which their Hapoel townmates hold on them in their four point lead.

Across the road in Petah Tikva, the Maccabi side, in fourth place, entertain the Hapoel side in another "derby." Hapoel are third, two points in front, so this, too, should be a "needle" match.

Haifa features a Hapoel "derby" with the local team up against Ramat Gan's eleven.

Neck and Neck

In League A, where three teams run neck and neck with 18 points apiece, leaders, Rehovot Maccabi, face their Hapoel townmates. Second-placed Hadera Hapoel travel to play Mahane Yehuda Hapoel, who lie in fourth spot, two points behind their visitors, and have eyes on promotion too.

The third side in this League with 18 points, Kfar Saba Hapoel, play in the Capital against Jerusalem Betar, Kiryat Haim Hapoel and Tel Aviv Hakoah, on the 15 and 18 points marks, respectively, meet on the former's ground, while Jerusalem Hapoel, sixth with 15 points, travel to play bottom-placed Ramat Gan Maccabi, and should pick up two easy points.

With only three points separating the first seven sides in League A, every result is pregnant with significance as regards the promotion race, making this League the most exciting and interesting to local fans.

TOMORROW'S FIXTURES: NATIONAL LEAGUE: T.A. Betar vs. T.A. Mac.; Natanya Mac. vs. T.A. Hap.; Petah T. Mac. vs. Petah T. Hap.; Jaffa Mac. vs. Haifa Mac.; Haifa Hapoel vs. Ramat G. Hap. LEAGUE A: J'lem Betar vs. K. Saba Hap.; Ramat G. Mac. vs. J'lem Hap.; Rehovot Mac. vs. Rehovot Hap.; Mahane Y. Hap. vs. Hadera Hap.; Sha'arayim Mac. vs. Naharlya Hap.; K. Haim Hap. vs. T.A. Hakoah.

THE BANK OF ISRAEL'S Tel Aviv and Haifa offices will be closed on Sunday, and the Jerusalem office on Monday, on the occasion of Purim.

Religious Services

Shabbat begins in Jerusalem at 5.00 p.m. today and ends at 6.22 p.m. tomorrow.

Portion: Tzav; Leviticus 6, 1 — 8, 36
Haftora: 1 Samuel 15, 1 — 34

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: Minha: 5.24 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 5 p.m. Arvit: 6.30 p.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 a.m.

Ahdut Yisrael Congregation Sephardic Orphans House, Jaffa Road: Tomorrow at 8.30 a.m. Youth Service with Congregational Singing.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: Arvit: 5.25 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m.

Mosad Harav Kook Synagogue (Hapoel Hamizrahi Qr.): Tonight: 4.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Arvit: 5.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beit Yisrael (96 Dizengoff Road): Tonight: 5.35. Sermon: Dr. Rosenberg. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.30 a.m. Megillat Esther: 6.15 p.m. Sunday: 7 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (97 Ben Yehuda St.): Tonight: 5.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 6.30 & 8.30 a.m. Minha: 5.25 p.m.

Beit Hamoreh Synagogue (5 Straus St.): Tonight: 5.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 5.25 p.m.

The Great Synagogue (Allenby Rd.): Tonight: 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m.

Tiferet Zvi Synagogue (9 Herman Cohen St.): Tonight: 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 a.m. Cantor Leib Glanz and choir.

Young Israel (67 Bograshov): Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 9 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatchia Synagogue: Tonight: 5.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 5.30 p.m. Arvit: 6.14 p.m.

HAIFA

Mt. Carmel Congregation (Beit Sefer Reali), 15 Kiryat Sefer St.

Small Flat Wanted

3 or 4 rooms

completely furnished, must be vacant before April 1. Please write: No. 2801, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

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"SEE BETTER AND LOOK BETTER" says EIGI SCHAUL now returned from his studies at the PENN. STATE COLLEGE OF OPTOMETRY. Convince yourself by visiting his optical institute on the CENTRAL CARMEL, 135 Rehovot Hanassi.

The Weizmann Institute of Science

REQUIRES

High School graduate proficient in mathematics for work on our electronic computer, preferably radio amateur. Applicants to apply in writing to:

Personnel Department, Weizmann Institute of Science, P.O.B. 26, Rehovot, giving curriculum vitae.

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Carmel, 3 rooms, for sale IL16,000
VILLA, 4 rooms for sale IL22,000 or to let against higher rental for 1-2 years. "SIGNON" Is. Samoshi, 81 Rehov Herzl, Tel. 4720, Haifa.

FLATS

Carmel & Hadar; all sizes. For sale, To let. "HAMERKAZ" 36 Rehov Herzl, Haifa. Wanted & for sale: building plots.

FOR SALE in Tel Aviv

2-Room Flat

Sderot Chen, top-floor, hall with window, very large balcony, beautiful view. Apply daily 5-7. Michael, 37 Sderot Chen, Tel Aviv.

For SALE Luxurious 3½ ROOM FLAT SDEROT CHEN,

Tel Aviv. Would consider exchanging for 1½ or 2 room flat. Phone 26281, Tel Aviv, between 7 and 8 p.m.

Notices to the Public

ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE PUBLIC

The traditional "Tsarta" dinner which will be held this evening at the Savoy Hotel, Tel Aviv will be devoted to Legends of Jewish Heroes. Rabbi S. Cahane, Director-General of the Ministry for Religious Affairs, and Rabbi Astor of New Zealand will officiate.

On Sunday, March 17 at 7.00 p.m., a Purim dinner will be held in the same place for local and foreign guests.

Members of the public are invited.

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(for two months)

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Tel Aviv or Ramat Gan. High price.
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Requires Clerk

for technical and business matters with wide experience in technical and commercial correspondence, checking accounts and specifications as well as handling orders.

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What to do

TODAY

JERUSALEM

• Exhibitions: — Permanent exhibition at the Department of Antiquities, 29 Rehov Shlomo Hamelekh. New rooms: Prehistory and Israelite period. Educational exhibit: How to arrange small local collections. Special exhibits. New finds from the excavations at Tel Gat and Ein Mallaha, 9-1. Tomorrow 10-1.

Conquest of the Desert. Permanent Exhibition. Daily from 10-1, 4-6. On Friday from 10-1 only, closed on Saturday.

1) Purim Exhibition. 2) Paintings and Graphic Works by Max Liebermann, Yosef Israels and Isaac Lavithan. 3) Selected Acquisitions, 1948-1956. Exhibit of the month. Candelabrum from a Synagogue in Kfar Hanania, Bronze, III-IVth c. C.E. Loan by Courtesy of the Mariemont Museum, (Belgium). Bezalel, 9-1. Tomorrow 10-1.

1) Oil Paintings by Abraham Okashi. 2) Sinai Travel Drawings by S. Katz. 3) Illustrations by Bezalel Schatz of Henry Miller's book "Half Past Midnight." 4) Mosaics by Hava Hada. Artists' House, 10-1. Also tomorrow.

1) Graphic Arts and Drawings (Characters from the Ma'basa) by Ilana Shafir, Ashkelon. 2) Persian antique metal works. 3) Abstract paintings by Israel artists. Nora Gallery, 9 Maimon Ave., 10-1, 3-6. Tomorrow 10-2. "From the Depths" — Collection of works by the mentally ill. Tsavta Club, 38 King George Ave., 5-10 p.m., Tomorrow: 10-1, 4-6.

• Tours: — Hebrew University Conducted Tour, 10 a.m. Administration Bldg., New University Campus. (Conducted tours in Hebrew Sundays and Thursdays, 11 a.m.).

• Recorded Music: — Music to Inspire (with background pictures of Holy Land flowers). The Requiem, by Verdi. Y.M.C.A., 9.30 p.m. Public welcome.

TEL AVIV

• Exhibitions: — Watercolours by Ignaz-Itzhak Reicher, Chemerinsky Art Gallery, 36 Rehov Gordon, 10-1. Tomorrow 10-1, 4-6.

• Touring Service: — Z.O.A. House Tourist Service, 9 a.m.-1 p.m. and daily.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

• Recorded Music: — Saturday Music Hour. Schumann. Overture to Manfred. Schubert, Symphony No. 9 in B-flat. Y.M.C.A., 11 a.m. Public welcome.

• Lecture: — "Jewish Humour and Israel Humour." Mr. F. Feil, Beit Ha'am, 10.30 a.m. Followed by Purim songs and entertainment

• Walking Tour: — Tour of Western Jerusalem, 10 a.m. from the Municipality Bldg., Rehov Jaffa.

• Masonic Officers Club: — Dance with Jazz Band, 8.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Italian Specialities. Lunch, Dinner, Soupe a l'oignon, Luky's Bar, 3 Allenby Rd., Tel. 28752.

• Concert: — Chamber Music for flute, oboe, clarinet, bassoon, horn and piano. Vivaldi, Haydn, Rimsky-Korsakoff, Mozart. Museum, 8.

• Theatre: — Habimah, "Anna Frank," 6.15, "Anna Christie," 9.30. Ohel, "1-5," 6.45 and 9.15. Camerl, "No Time for Sergeants," Mograbi, 6.30 and 9.30. "You Never Can Tell." New Hall, 8.

HAIFA

• Exhibitions: — 1) Drawings by Maud Katz to the poem of Isaac Katzenelson. 2) Modern Dutch prints. Fortnightly exhibit: "Yarkon Landscape" — water colour by Yosef Kossonof. Museum, Town Hall, 10-1, 5-7.

NIGDAL ASHKELON

• Theatre: — Do-Re-Mi, "Scandal at the College," 8.

COMING EVENTS

HABIMAH

NEXT WEEK

March 17 — "I Like Mike," Tel Aviv, 8. "Black on White," 6.30 and 9.30 p.m., Hichron Yaacov. "Anna Frank," Hasana, 8.

March 18 — "Anna Christie," Tel Aviv, 8. "Anna Frank," Rehovot, 8.

March 19 — "Anna Frank," Tel Aviv, 8. "Anna Christie," Petah Tikva, 8. "Medea," Tiven, 8.

March 20 — "Anna Christie," Tel Aviv, 8. "Black on White," 6.30 and 9.30, Tiberias. "Anna Frank," 6.15 and 9.15, Kiryat Haim.

March 21 — "Medea," Tel Aviv, 8. "Anna Christie," Natanya, 8.

Correction!

The telephone number of PROSS RESTAURANT, Haifa, is 3826 and not 3862 as published yesterday.

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THE FIFTEENTH SEASON of THE DOLPHIN HOUSE Hotel & Country Club Shavei Zion on Sea WILL OPEN on FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1937

Reservations may now be made.

WANTED

as from May 31

RECEPTIONIST, MAIN-COURANTIER, BARMAN, WAITERS, WAITRESSES, SECOND COOK, PASTRY COOK, COFFEE COOK, KITCHEN APPRENTICE.

Apply in writing with full particulars:

The Dolphin House Hotel & Country Club Shavei Zion on Sea

PURIM CARNIVAL AT THE TADMOR HOTEL with FRANKIE DARROW as "Louis Armstrong" "Al Jolson"

Tonight, March 15, 16 and 17

On the Programme:

ZADOK AHARON (spiritualist)

CARMELA dancing the French Cancan

followed by a Cancan Competition

Dance Music till early hours with SOLAN.

Prizes — Entertainment

KUPAT-AM BANK LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1956

(To the nearest Pound)

31.12.1955 IL	LIABILITIES — SHARE CAPITAL & RESERVES	IL Authorised	IL Issued	IL Paid	31.12.1955 IL	ASSETS	IL	IL
50,000	5% Ordinary shares of IL5 each ...	50,000	50,000	50,000	3,161,376	CASH IN HAND, BALANCES WITH THE BANK OF ISRAEL AND OTHER BANKS AND BALANCES WITH CORRESPONDENTS		4,781,229
60,000	5% "A" Ordinary shares of IL6 each	60,000	60,000	60,000				
66,600	5% "B" Ordinary shares of IL6 each	75,000	75,000	75,000	889,851	GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES at cost or below or at nominal value		829,047
—	5% "C" Ordinary shares of IL5 each	175,000	92,855	92,855				
66,480	6% Commulative "A" and "B" Preference shares of IL5 each ...	105,000	105,000	67,083	1,341	SHARES IN SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES SHARES at cost		34,950
120,000	5% Cumulative "C" Preference shares of IL5 each	120,000	120,000	120,000	5,909,544	LOANS, BILLS DISCOUNTED, DEBTORS, DEBIT BALANCES AND OTHER ACCOUNTS		5,014,089
—	5% "D" Preference shares at IL5 each	105,000	4,725	4,725	136,421	PROPERTY, EQUIPMENT and other Assets		
433,080		850,000	577,580	529,643		Shares in Real Estate Company — at par	126,421	
284,733	RESERVES AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT *)			475,289	212,656	Sundry — at cost less depreciation	228,120	464,541
	Total Capital and Reserves ...			1,014,963	2,263,036	DOCUMENTARY CREDITS, ACCEPTANCES AND GUARANTEES (see contra)		2,166,220
6,605,078	CURRENT ACCOUNTS, DEPOSITS, CREDITORS AND OTHER ACCOUNTS			13,113,383	1,836,068	RE-DISCOUNT OF BILLS WITH THE BANK OF ISRAEL, DEBTS FOR COLLECTION AND PURCHASE OF DEBENTURES — (see contra)		1,181,630
(18,073)	*)BALANCES OF SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES ACCOUNTS			185,634				
2,263,036	LIABILITIES FOR DOCUMENTARY CREDITS ACCEPTANCES AND GUARANTEES — (see contra) ...			2,166,220				
1,836,068	LIABILITIES FOR REDISCOUNT OF BILLS WITH THE BANK OF ISRAEL, COLLECTION OF DEBTS AND PURCHASE OF DEBENTURES (see contra) ...			1,181,630		Statement pursuant to Section 267(3) of the Companies Ordinance 1929:— The profit of the Subsidiary Companies is not included in the above Balance Sheet.		
13,078,942				17,100,909	13,078,942			17,100,909

*) Includes Workers' Compensation Fund managed by the Bank and the workers.

On behalf of the Directors:
Jacob Bokstein, Chairman
Mordechai Benchayim, Vice-Chairman
Shalom Volovelsky, Vice-Chairman
B. Z. Argov, General Manager

On behalf of the Directors:
Jacob Bokstein, Chairman
Mordechai Benchayim, Vice-Chairman
Shalom Volovelsky, Vice-Chairman
B. Z. Argov, General Manager

AUDITORS' REPORT

We have audited the above Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Account annexed thereto, and have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of our audit. In our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Bank so far as it appears from our examination thereof.

The said Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account are in agreement with the books of account and in our opinion, and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the said Balance Sheet gives a true and fair view of the Bank's Affairs as at December 31, 1956 and the Profit and Loss Account gives a true and fair view of the result of the business of the Bank for the year ended on that date.

Tel Aviv, March 16, 1957

BOJANSKY, STERN & CO.
Certified Accountants — Auditors

Today's Postbag

The Weather

FORECAST: Intermittent showers during morning hours. Partial clearing in afternoon.
OUTLOOK: Partly cloudy.

	°A	B	C	D
Mt. Casa'm	80	3	9	10
Tiberias	85	9	17	14
Haifa Port	80	8	16	14
Netanya	82	10	16	17
Tel Aviv Kiryа	79	10	16	17
Tel Aviv Port	78	10	16	16
Lydda Airport	82	9	16	17
Jerusalem	74	4	7	11
Beersheba	82	9	14	16
Eilat	88	14	21	18

*A) Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

ARRIVALS

Mr. Z. Herman, of the Zim Directorate, after a three-week visit to England on company affairs (by El Al).

The Austrian envoy, Dr. K. Enderl, and Mrs. Enderl, from a short trip to Europe (by K.L.M.).

DEPARTURES

Mr. Curtis Campaign, Secretary-General of the World Veterans Federation and Colonel E. T. Penfold, of Australia, for Geneva after a week's visit (by El Al).

Dr. I. Goldstein, President of the American Jewish Congress, for the U.S. (by El Al).

Mrs. Miriam Freund, President of Hadassah by (KLM).

THE TRADITIONAL "Tsavta" at the Savoy Hotel in Tel Aviv will be devoted this week to legends on the heroes of Israel. On Sunday at 7 p.m., a Purim Party for tourists and local residents will be held there.

• • •

MRS. RAHEL HAMBUEGER, 45, of Rehov Uusishkin, Jerusalem, fell to her death at noon yesterday from the roof of the six-storey Beit Halbreich, opposite the Yeshurun Synagogue. She died immediately. Police have begun an investigation. *(Hitta.)*

British Guests At Weizmann Institute

REHOVOT, Thursday. — The Duchess of Westminster and Lady Pamela Berry, wife of the Chairman of the "Daily Telegraph," arrived today for an eight day visit, are staying at the San Martin house in the Weizmann Institute of Science for the first few days.

The Duchess is the guest of the Institute, and Lady Pamela is the guest of the Government.

They were the guests at luncheon of the Administrative Director, Dr. B.M. Bloch. Dr. Isaac Berenblum, Chairman of the Scientific Committee, and Mr. Julian L. Meltzer were also present.

This evening they were the guests of honour at a dinner party given by the Institute in the San Martin House, at which the guests included the Assistant Director-General of the Foreign Ministry and Mrs. Lourie; Mr. Moshe Schneerson, of the Foreign Ministry; Mr. Gershom Schocken, publisher of "Ha'aretz," and Mrs. Schocken; Dr. and Mrs. Bloch; Mr. Meltzer; Aluf-Mishne and Mrs. Matityahu Peleg; and Aluf-Mishne and Mrs. Yehuda Prihar.

New Pensions Scheme For Hadassah Staff

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A new pensions contract for Hadassah workers, of whom there are 1,800 in Israel (including doctors), was signed on Wednesday night in Jerusalem by Dr. M. Freund, National President of Hadassah, Dr. K.J. Mann, Director General of the organization; Mr. Y. Amir, Secretary of the Clerical Workers Union; Professor Sadovsky, representative of the I.M.A.; and representatives of workers committees and Hadassah doctors.

The scheme is based on the pensions law of the Jewish Agency and the Hebrew University as well as the civil servants' superannuation scheme.

Hadassah will pay 11 per cent and the workers five per cent of their salaries into the fund, which provides for old age, disability, widows' and orphans' pensions.

The minimum pension will be 35 per cent of salary payable after 11 years of service and will rise to 70 per cent of salary after 30 years.

Dr. and Mrs. Paul Horn

take pleasure in announcing the BAR MITZVAH of their son

Immanuel Josef

on Saturday, March 30, 1957, at 8.30 a.m., at the Beit Shivat Zion Synagogue, 67 Ben Yehuda Rd., Tel Aviv. Reception: from 12-2 p.m., 17 Rehov Hanegba, Givat Rambam.

Changes in Tel Aviv Bus Routes on Saturday Night

Following public folk dance assemblies being held on Saturday night, Purim eve, the Dizengoff, Habimah, and Herbert Samuel Circles will be closed to vehicles.

The termini and routes of the following lines will be changed: Nos. 2, 5, 6, 7, 10, 19, 20, 22, 31, 32, 33, 33, 61, 62, 63, and 64. These changes are operative for Saturday evening only.

Bus route changes on Adloyada Day

Due to the ADLOYADA Parade, which is to take place on Sunday, March 17, starting at 1.30 p.m. from Rehov Yermiyahu along Ben Yehuda, Allenby and Allya Streets, the following changes will take place in Tel Aviv urban bus routes.

FROM 1.30 P.M. UNTIL THE END OF THE PARADE:

Routes 2-17—the terminus will be Nahlat Benyamin, corner Grusenberg Streets.
Route 4—to be discontinued.
Route 7—Terminus in Geula Street
Routes 8-9—to be discontinued.
Routes 10-11—terminus in Eilat Street.
Routes 19-18—terminus in Sheinkin, corner Yohanan HaSandlar Streets
Route 22—terminus in Dizengoff Circle near the Chen Cinema.
Routes 31, 32, and 33 — terminus in the Central Bus Station in Shomron Street.

Decision Monday on Contempt Proceedings Against Haetzni

By SHALOM COHEN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Eliyakim Haetzni, Shurat Hamitnadvim Secretary, today again refused to divulge his sources of information for the Shura pamphlet, which he edited.

Allegations contained in the pamphlet are claimed to be libellous by Mr. Amos Ben-Gurion, Deputy Inspector-General of Police who is suing Mr. Haetzni and three other Shura members.

The Bench again stayed its threat to charge Haetzni for contempt of court. At Judge W. Zeltner's suggestion, Mr. M. Caspi, Counsel for the plaintiff, agreed to reconsider his request to the Bench to exercise its powers, until the next sitting on Monday.

Mr. Caspi raised the question of contempt of court proceedings at the end of his cross-examination, and an immediate decision by the Bench might have deprived Mr. Shmuel Tamir, defence counsel, of the possibility of re-examining his witness. Mr. Tamir's request to proceed while the decision was pending was rejected by the Bench.

Having questioned Haetzni yesterday on the chief point of Mr. Ben-Gurion's libel charge — that the Shura had insinuated in its booklet that the plaintiff had been instrumental in getting a police file closed which allegedly involved his friend, Mr. Y. Yarkoni — Mr. Caspi today turned to other counts of the charge.

A Silent Partner

Mr. Haetzni testified that he had known that Mr. Amos Ben-Gurion was a silent partner in the Kurim Building and Sand Company but did not think it important to state the fact in the booklet. The question dealt with by the booklet was one of the principle of policemen having interests in private business, he said.

He went on to say that he had written that Mr. Amos Ben-Gurion had lived rent free in a villa belonging to a Tel Aviv businessman, Mr. Ligum, but had not tried to find out the circumstances.

"I knew that the matter had been criticized by the Control Committee of Mapai," he said.

Haetzni said that he had no grudge against Mr. Ben-Gurion, or any other individual for that matter. In reply to a question, he could not give specific instances to support his charge that Mr. Y. Sahar, Inspector-General of Police, had "bestowed immunity" on Mr. Amos Ben-Gurion.

Asked if his informants were ex-policemen who had been discharged because of criminal offences and corruption, Mr. Haetzni said: "If one could say that, Ze'ev Steinberg was fired for corruption, then perhaps yes."

Asked what he knew about the Japanese chinaware transaction, in which he had earlier testified that Mr. Yarkoni was a partner, Mr. Haetzni said that he knew from a good source that the transaction had been improper, though "I hardly know any details about it."

The cross - examination, which was carried on under a thin veil of humour, frequently erupted into sharp repartee as it gathered momentum.

Mr. Haetzni admitted that he had mistakenly written in the booklet that the "official stand of the Police was to drop the investigation because of insufficient material." In connection with a complaint against a taxi driver where bribery was suspected. He had incorrectly read a letter sent by the Police to the former Minister of Transport and the "official stand" should have been attributed to the Taxi Owners Association, he said.

The authorities had not investigated Mr. Amos Ben-Gurion's "disorderly conduct," and the other allegations, because of his name and his rank, Mr. Haetzni claimed. He said that he had spoken to the Attorney General, Mr. Haim Cohen, about the plaintiff. "Mr. Cohen's attitude towards us was exemplary," he said, "but he was a prisoner of political forces."

Mr. Caspi read out a letter sent by Mr. Cohen to Mr. Haetzni in June, 1954. It stated that if the Shura, or any citizen, had knowledge of an offence, the quarter to turn to was the Attorney General or the Police. "To publish a charge or suspicion against a person was in itself an offence," Mr. Caspi read out. Mr. Cohen wrote that he and the Minister of Justice were concerned lest civil servants who belonged to the Shura should take part in the Shura's private investigations and not confine themselves to the Shura's aim of working among immigrants.

Mr. Cohen added that he had no doubt about Shura civil servants, and had the same faith in Shura members as in any other citizens acting in good faith.

Amazing Display By Ujpest in 4-0 Win

By SHLOMO MOSER

HAIFA, Thursday. — An exhibition of eye-opening football, the like of which has not been seen in Haifa before, was given by the visiting Hungarian eleven, Ujpest, this afternoon, when they beat Haifa Maccabi 4:0, after leading 2:0 at half-time. The pitch was full of puddles from the start. In the 35th minute streaming rain, strong winds and hail forced the referee to call a 15 minute respite. Afterwards the pitch was even more muddy and it was hard for the visitors to develop their full powers, and play their normal short-passing game.

Despite the bad weather, nearly 7,000 spectators were privileged to watch eleven Soccer artists of international standard. The Hungarians pulled some wonderful football out of their bag which thrilled the fans, who stood agape, drenched to the bone hardly believing their eyes, and almost oblivious of their state. Ujpest distinguished themselves, playing as a team, closely knit, with the ball passing with ease from man to man with mathematical precision.

The Ujpest forwards had 28 shots at the Maccabi goal, with Maccabi making four valiant tries in return. The corner tally was 5:2 in favour of Ujpest. There is no doubt that, but for the mud, the score would have been higher.

Haifa Maccabi played fine football for the initial 20 minutes and almost scored. They weakened in the second half when Mencel, Hardy, Klein and "goalie" Kalloreia were replaced. The local boys played extremely well but were obviously outclassed. The Hungarians fielded four reserves who were as good as their first mates.

Haifa Hold Out

Ujpest opened with a strong attack and shot at goal from every position. But Haifa held out for 20 minutes when right-half Virag sent a volley from 16 metres into the upper left hand corner of the net, from a precise pass by Toth. Six minutes later, Virag netted again from close in.

In the second half Maccabi showed down and their fine attempts were blocked by the first class Ujpest defence. Tichi, the goal-hungry centre-forward shot from every angle, but managed to score only in the 75th minute, following several heartbreaking misses from various positions. Ten minutes later Toth broke through, and passed to Tichi, who netted from close in.

Two balls that went into the Maccabi net were disallowed, one for offside and the other from a free kick taken before the referee had whistled. The match was handled well by three Israeli "Hungarians," Klein, the referee, and Hussenen Farnas and Levinger. The game was clean and fair. Of the home side, Mencel stood out in the first half, while Almany and Tibi Cohen distinguished themselves throughout, the latter giving his all.

The match was attended by Mayor Abba Khoushy; Mr. Robert Garai, the Hungarian Charge d'Affaires, Aluf S. Tankus, Commander of the Navy, members of the Consular Corps and Police and Army officers.

Infiltrator Testifies on Jail Talk With Father el-Anthony

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The stealthy conversation—whispered for fear the police had planted a microphone in their jail cell in Jerusalem—between Father Joachim el-Anthony and an infiltrator was repeated by the latter yesterday in the Jerusalem District Court.

Father el-Anthony, former head of the Coptic Community in Israel, and now head of the Community in Jordan, is standing trial for espionage before Judge S. Kassen, Relieving President of the Court, and Judges M. Gaulan and M. Cohen.

The infiltrator, Ahmed Salah abu Marish (whose testimony was translated from Arabic), in reply to questions by Mr. Ezra Hedaya, Jerusalem District Attorney, said that one night several months ago Father el-Anthony had been brought to sleep in his cell.

"He asked me if I was going to be returned to Jordan. After I said yes, he told me that he was head of the Coptic Church in Jaffa, that he went to the Old City every month, and that they (the Israel Police) had found papers on him.

Papers in Jordan

"Father el-Anthony told me," Abu Marish continued, "that the police had found only some of the papers, for the important ones were already in Jordan. The policeman who took them from him was 'a jackass' for he took only some of the papers. Maybe he did this because he did not know how to read."

The infiltrator said that the priest had told him he had been a fool for writing the names of places instead of designating them with symbols. "He told me not to raise my voice for he was afraid the police had tapped the cell."

"He told me that in Jordan I would be received by Zadik Nazif, a Circassian, deputy to Mohammed Izak, who was wounded on Mt. Scopus with some U.N. officials. He asked me to tell them that he had been abducted from the Arab area, was in jail, and could not have visitors."

Abu Marish testified that Father el-Anthony had asked him to go to a certain church in Jordan after his release and ask for the priest. He was to tell him that all of el-Anthony's papers had been taken. He was to report that, despite everything, the priest had stood firm and had not confessed. The Israelis had not found anything. The Jordan priest was to ask for his release through the U.N.

In reply to Mr. Moshe Kehaty, counsel for Father el-Anthony, Abu Marish said that he was jailed 18 months for infiltration. He was about to be deported to Jordan when he was brought to Jerusalem several months ago.

Authorities Told

Several days after his conversation with the priest, he reported the talk to the authorities. He had done so because he was afraid the talk had been recorded. He knew that by doing so his deportation would be delayed and he would have to testify in court. Even Father el-Anthony had warned him of this.

Mr. Kehaty: Why are you lying about the Father?

Abu Marish: I am telling the truth. I have no reason to harm him.

Mr. Kehaty: And I tell you that the accused only asked you to go to the church in Jordan and tell them not to worry about him.

Abu Marish: I told the truth.

Judge Gaulan: You were impatient to return to Jordan?

Abu Marish: Of course.

Judge Gaulan: Yet you talked to the police, knowing you were delaying your return.

Abu Marish: Not exactly. But I knew they would collect evidence from me.

Judge Gaulan: Did you expect any reward for your services (from the police)?

Abu Marish: No. My pay is being forced to stand here for three hours.

The second witness, Mohammed Barbakh, another infiltrator, said he had talked to the priest three times in jail. The priest had asked him to lie for him on the witness stand.

The trial continues this morning.

LLOYD

(Continued from Page One)

the exploitation of water resources.

In the meantime, he stressed, "preservation of peace on the frontiers is essential."

The Foreign Minister recalled that the U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Hammarskjold, had said in his report last month that the takeover of Gaza from Israel's military and civil control would be exclusively by the U.N. in the first instance. An important statement in the report, he added, was that Egypt had expressed willingness to make a helpful arrangement with the U.N.

Mr. Lloyd said there was thus clearly contemplated a transitional period, but the situation was still obscure.

Mr. Lloyd described the recent Soviet note on the Middle East (for an arms embargo and abandonment of foreign bases) as a "propaganda exercise."

Amid Government cheers, Mr. Lloyd went on: "We think the test of those who brought such pressure to bear upon us and France and upon Israel will face up to the facts of the situation and undertake a proper share of the responsibility for securing a solution."

Desire for Hostilities

Mr. Lloyd said that he thought that recent events "have diminished the underlying desire for hostilities and the belief that they are inevitable" in the Middle East. "The belief that war was inevitable is no longer there," he said.

"The U.N. has been put in the position that all its members must realize that its prestige would be vitally affected if it does not secure at all events an easement of the situation ... There is more chance than before for the aligning of Western policies, both short-term and long-term."

Mr. Lloyd said he thought the U.S. is now "more conscious of the difficulties in the area. I think that has been stated in the Eisenhower Doctrine which we welcome."

Mr. Bevan asked whether Mr. Lloyd was suggesting a compromise on the frontiers of Israel between the 1947 partition line and the 1948 armistice line, as suggested by Sir Anthony Eden.

Mr. Lloyd said he thought there would have to be a compromise on frontiers to get a settlement, but he was "not so foolish as to say how much territory one side or the other would have to give up."

Mr. Bevan said both sides of the House expected to see that Israel's "act of courageous faith" in withdrawing from the Gaza Strip did not go unrequited. "It would be appalling if Mr. Ben-Gurion, who took his political life in his hands in persuading his countrymen to retreat, found himself faced with what could only be described as an act of faithlessness on the part of those who persuaded him to do what he did," Mr. Bevan added.

He said Egypt ought to be grateful to the U.N., and therefore be prepared to cooperate to the utmost to maintain peace in the Gaza Strip.

Right of Passage

Mr. Bevan said it would be unforgivable if there were interference with shipping in the Gulf of Akaba. He suggested that civil shipping should be sent into the Gulf as quickly as possible to assert the right of passage.

If Israel sent shipping through the Suez Canal and it was stopped, Egypt would be using the Canal for political purposes, he declared. "Therefore we would expect that the Canal should be free for passage."

Mr. Bevan said he did not agree with Mr. Lloyd that prospects of war had receded in the area. All the elements that led to the previous outburst were still there, he contended.

He brought cheers from both sides of the House when he said, "I believe that no nation, however rich, will be able to preserve peace in the Middle East merely by substituting her patronage for ours."

He did not think the Government was "acting up to the magnitude of the problem" when it "summarily rejected" the recent Soviet note on the Middle East. The Russian proposals should have been examined for what they were worth.

It should have been possible to call for the creation of a United Nations agency, with responsibility for formulating policy for the Middle East, he said.

Gov't Willing to Share Sailors' Training Costs

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Thursday. — The Government is prepared to allocate IL250,000 under the 1957-58 budget for the training of merchant seamen — if the shipping companies will match that sum — Mr. M. Namir, Minister of Labour, stated today. These funds would suffice to train 500 to 600 men, he added.

Mr. Namir spoke at a dinner given by the Haifa Labour Council in honour of the Seamen's Council, which is currently meeting here.

Meanwhile, it was learned that Mr. John Carren, President of the National Maritime Union (C.I.O.-A.F. of L.), in the U.S., has offered to contribute $100,000 to the U.J.A. on behalf of his union towards the building of a seamen's centre on Mount Carmel. The money will be granted if IL200,000 can be raised locally for the purpose.

It is understood that the Seamen's Union is willing to put several thousand pounds of its own funds into the scheme. Mr. Y. Almogi, the Labour Council Secretary, stated the Council and the Municipality will agree to contribute as well if the centre would serve all workers employed in maritime transport in the town.

The Seamen's Council will complete its deliberations tomorrow.

OSE Homes for Cases Of Rheumatic Fever

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday.—Three OSE institutions in Jerusalem will be made available for children recovering from rheumatic fever, Dr. Benzion Shein, Director of World OSE, here on a four week visit, told the Press at the Dan Hotel today.

Mortality from rheumatic fever in Israel is higher than from all other childhood diseases combined, he added. If insufficient care is taken when the child leaves the hospital, he is liable to suffer a relapse causing irreparable damage to the heart and often leading to fatal results.

Children between the ages of five and 15 are most liable to the disease. Its first symptoms are high fever and pain in the limbs. Often, the patient seems to recover and on leaving the hospital resumes his ordinary routine only to be affected again, the second time much more seriously.

In Israel about 2,500 children are victims of this disease every year, the doctor said.

Dr. N. L. Wolf, Israel Director of OSE, also announced plans to reduce mortality from dehydration among infants in ma'barot during the hot summer months, by removing them from tin huts into stone houses which are considerably cooler.

The organization will also provide home care to teach mothers how to take proper care of their newly-born children.

OSE, which has been operating for 12 years in cooperation with the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Welfare and Kupat Holim, is interested in pioneering health services which are not handled by other institutions, the Press was told.

Gaza Arab Women Claim Asylum

ASHKELON, Thursday. — Two Arab women who had succeeded in escaping from the Gaza Strip surrendered themselves to members of Kibbutz Nir-Am on Wednesday morning and asked for political asylum in Israel. The women declared that they and their families were persecuted by the *fedayeen* for collaboration with the Israel Defence Forces when the latter occupied the Strip.

The two women were turned over to the Ashkelon Police for investigation, and have since been transferred to the North.

Pre-Passover Jobs Sought in Capital

The Jerusalem Labour Exchange yesterday issued an appeal to employers in the city to make every effort to find work for the more than 2,000 persons who are without jobs on the eve of the Passover holiday.

The Exchange also asked employers not to dismiss any workers and to pay salaries

KIBBUTZ EIN GEDI celebrated the first anniversary of its foundation on Wednesday. The kibbutz plants 200 dunams of vegetables and 100 of tropical fruits.

FOR PURIM

BRANDY EXTRA FINE
VERMOUTH ZICHRON
LIQUEURS & WINES

Neumann on U.S. Jewry's Stand

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Current U.S. Government policy with regard to Israel did not reflect public opinion in America, Dr. Emanuel Neumann, President of the Z.O.A., declared at a luncheon of the ZOA House today. Recent Congressional and Press attacks on the Administration's stand showed that American democratic processes would ultimately change aberrations of policy, he added.

On the other hand, he expressed his surprise at the accepted notion in Israel that American Jewry had failed in its duty during the past four months. He took the Israel press to task for not giving adequate coverage to the highly important work done by U.S. Zionists — the many mass protest meetings, radio and television programmes, calls on the President and his Secretary of State and literally thousands of cables sent to Administration leaders putting forth Israel's case.

Among those present at the luncheon were the Minister of Posts, Dr. Y. Burg; the Mayors of Ramat Gan and Rishon Le-Zion and M.K.'s P. Bernstein, Y. Sapir, Y. Serlin and Y. Rokach.

Ramat Gan Street Named After French

RAMAT GAN, Thursday. — The French Ambassador, M. Pierre Gilbert, today cut the ribbon at the entrance to the street bearing the name of the French nation — L'Avenue de la Nation Francaise — in the Shikun Havatikim here.

Present at the ceremony were the Knesset Speaker, Mr. Y. Sprinzak, Mayor A. Krinitsi of Ramat Gan; members of the Diplomatic Corps, and a large contingent of Ramat Gan school children.

M. Gilbert, who afterwards left for Paris for consultations, said that the friendship between France and Israel has withstood the test of the emergency and that there was no reason why it should not continue in the future.

Meanwhile, INA reports from Paris that M. Pelliter, Prefect of the Seine, in response to a request recently made by a Zionist delegation that a Paris street be named after Theodor Herzl, has notified the Zionist Federation that he was about to submit an official proposal that the present Rue de l'Hotel de Ville in the IVth Arrondissement be named Rue Theodor Herzl.

T.A. Labour Council Has IL1.4m. Budget

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — A 1957/58 draft budget of IL1.4m. for the Tel Aviv Labour Council was tonight presented to the General Meeting of the Council by its Secretary, Mr. E. Schechter.

The meeting, to discuss the budget proposals and mark the publication of the book *"Ma'aruchot Poalei Tel Aviv-Jaffo,"* was held in Beit Hamlin.

Mr. Schechter said the Histadrut population of Tel Aviv was 180,714 in 1956, an increase of 15,000 over the previous year. Of this number, 89,173 were Histadrut wage earners. The proposed budget allocated 38 per cent for activities in the poorer quarters, where over half the Histadrut members lived, Mr. Schechter added. The current year's budget totalled IL1,164,000.

May 1 will be marked by the opening of a three-storey cultural centre in Rehov Shulamit, near Dizengoff Square and the cornerstone laying of a youth centre in the Hatikva Quarter.

The Tel Aviv Labour Council had taken in 100,000 new Histadrut members since the establishment of the State, Mr. Schechter said.

The Labour Council book, tracing the development of its activities in the past eight years, was edited by Messrs. L. Kuperstein and A. S. Stein.

Jerusalem Cinemas

Rat. at 6.30 and 8.30. Weekdays at 2.30, 6.30 & 8.30 p.m.
Starting Saturday, March 16

ARNON Tel. 4829
2nd week For Adults only!
Written on the Wind
Lauren Bacall, Robert Stack, Dorothy Malone and Rock Hudson,
the most popular star of the year, winner of the Gold Medal. — The story of a family's ugly secret life.
Technicolor

EDEN Tel. 3829
Touches the secret places of the heart!
Phyllis Calvert, Nata Portman, Stanley Baker
Child in the House
with "Mandy"
Sunday morning at 10.30
Friday at 2 p.m.:
BONIFACE SOMNAMBULE

ORGIL Tel. 81488
The great new cartoon movie
Animal Farm
Based on George Orwell's brilliant bestseller.
CINEMASCOPE
Colour by Technicolor
Special performances for children on Sunday, March 17 and Monday, March 18, at 11 a.m. A Forum Film.

ORION Tel. 2914
The newest, the biggest Rock'n Roll film!
Don't Knock The Rock
With Bill Haley and his comets
Alan Dale — Alan Freed
For PURIM: Also at 10.30 a.m. Sunday & Monday

ORNA Tel. 4738
CINEMASCOPE
By public request
4th and last week
Rogers & Hammerstein's masterpiece!
THE KING AND I
(Color de Luxe)
Starring: Yul Brynner, Deborah Kerr
For Purim. Also Sunday and Monday at 10.30 a.m.

RON Tel. 3184
Air-Heating
The best picture produced so far by the popular detective star EDDIE CONSTANTINE with high tension — tumultuously entertaining:
YOUR DEVOTED BLAKE
with an array of Paris beauties
Hebrew & English Subtitles
Also on Sunday, at 10.30 a.m.
Friday (Today), at 2 p.m.:
LADY HAMILTON
For adults over 16 only.

TEL-OR
HOODLUM EMPIRE
Crime and Business
with:
Brian Donlevy — Vera Ralston — Claire Trevor

ZION HALL
Dean Martin — Jerry Lewis
In the most lavish musical—the most spectacular laugh barrage
In Technicolor & Vistavision
ARTISTS and MODELS
With: Shirley Maclaine — Dorothy Malone
Today (Friday) at 2 p.m.:
THE GIRL RUSH

Starting Sat., March 16, 1957

EDISON Jerusalem Tel. 4064
This is ELIA KAZAN's Production of Tennessee Williams' boldest story. She's nineteen. She's married... quite a girl... and not quite a woman...
BABY DOLL
From Warner Bros.
Starring: Karl Malden
Carroll Baker — Eli Wallach
Friday 8 p.m.: SERENADE

STUDIO Jerusalem Tel. 4065
3rd week
One of the most moving films in many years
The Browning Version
Starring: Michael Redgrave, Nigel Patrick

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ROAST LAMB
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A SENSATION FOR YOUR FRIENDS FROM ABROAD
Late hours nightly

Tel Aviv Cinemas

Saturday: 7.15 & 9.15 p.m. Weekdays: 2.30, 7.15, 9.15 p.m.
From Saturday, March 16

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LIBERACE
JOANNE DRU
DOROTHY MALONE
Sincerely Yours
2.30, 7.15, 9.30

ARMON DAVID Tel. 20954
8th and last week
GERVAISE
Adults over 16 only. 7.15, 9.30
MATINEES:
R'YAFA HADAMAH
In Hebrew, in beautiful colour

CHEN
The greatest musical hit of the season
2nd week
Folies Bergeres
in Technicolor
Eddie Constantine
and Zizi Jeanmaire

EDEN (Winter Hall)
12th week
Raj Kapoor — Nargis in
SHREE 420
English subtitles
Sat. 6.15, 9.15
Weekdays: 2, 6.15, 9.15

ESTHER 4th Week
The frank revealing drama
I'll Cry Tomorrow
starring
Susan Hayward
Richard Conte

MIGDALOR
2nd week
20,000 Leagues Under the Sea
By JULES VERNE
Starring:
Kirk Douglas, James Mason
Paul Lukas, Peter Lorre

MOGRABI
RICHARD WIDMARK
The Last Wagon
Cinemascope in Colour
2.30, 7.15, 9.15

OPHIR 2nd week
OKLAHOMA
2.15, 6.45, 9.30
R.K.O. picture

ORION
Cinemascope
Shelly Winters—Jack Palance
in
I Died A Thousand Times
Warner Colour
2.30, 7.15, 9.15
Adults from 16 years.

SHDEROTH
Victor Mature — Janet Leigh
in an exciting and unusual love story — set against the exotic, dangerous Mau-Mau territory
SAFARI
(In Cinemascope)
Matinees at 2.30: Sun. & Mon.: MANDY Tues., Wed., Thurs.: SAFARI.

TAMAR
Israel Premiere!
2nd week
Evenings only
INTIMATE RELATIONS
Based on Jean Cocteau's famous play "Les Parents terribles." For adults over 16 only.
Matinees from Sunday, March 17 DON JUAN
Anabella, Antonio Vilar
Continuous from 9.45
(last show 3.45)

TCHELET
Two hours of laughter
Bob Hope, Joan Fontaine
in
Casanova's Big Night
Technicolor
Sat. 5.30, 7.15, 9.15

YARON 3rd week
Giulietta Masina — Anthony Quinn — Richard Basehart
in
La Strada
winner of Venice Film Festival

ZAMIR 4th week
of the Italian Drama
Donne Proibite
with
Linda Darnell
Anthony Quinn
adults only

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RAIN MAY BREAK THIS AFTERNOON

The sight of gaily clad children dodging drops as they skipped into buses on their way to pre-Purim festivities was the only bright spot on the rain-slick streets of Jerusalem yesterday. The overcast sky was streaked with blue as strong winds scattered some of the clouds in the late afternoon, but hopes for a change in the weather were dampened when rain fell again during the evening.

The weatherman could only promise a break in the current rainy spell sometime this afternoon, with cloudy skies predicted for tomorrow.

In Tel Aviv, it rained most of the day, the steady showers punctuated by thunderstorms. Children showed up at parties with sodden costumes but undampened spirits.

Except for a few sunny intervals, rain kept falling throughout the day in Haifa. A heavy thunder storm raged over the city for nearly 30 minutes during the evening, accompanied by fierce rain and hail showers. No damage was reported.

In the Beersheba area, the season's rainfall reached 240 mm. — an excess of 40 mm. over the yearly average rainfall.

Haifa Cinemas

From Sat., March 16, 1957

PEER Tel. 2232
2nd week
After a successful run of 16 weeks in Tel Aviv
The Grand Italian Drama
CUORE INGRATO
(Ungrateful Heart)
with: Frank Latimore, Gabriel Ferzetti
For adults only
(16 years and over)

GAL OR Tel. 4567
Evenings at 6.30 & 8.30
Stephen McNally
Dorothy McGuire
in
Make Haste to Live
Mats. at 10, 12, 2, 4
Fri., Sun., Mon.
Doolins of Oklahoma
Tues. Wed., Thurs.
Magic Carpet

AMPHITHEATRE
CASA RICORDI
Paolo Stoppa, Marta Toren, Marcello Mastroianni
Filmed in Technicolor
Music by Rossini, Bellini, Donizetti, Verdi.
The voices of Tito Gobbi, and Renata Trebaldi

ORAH Tel. 4017
IL BIGAMO
(The Bigamist)
Vittorio De Sica — Marcello Mastroianni — Franca Valeri
Giovanna Ralli
Something new in laughs.

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Gayest Musical Comedy of the season!
YOU CAN'T RUN AWAY FROM IT
Technicolor — Cinemascope
June Allyson — Jack Lemmon
Hebrew and French subtitles

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Added attraction:
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"CHIEF OF POLICE"
2 special matinee perfs.
Sun., Mon. at 2.30 p.m.
Tues., Wed., Thurs.
RASPOUTINE
Pierre Brasseur, Ira Miranda
Eastman Colour.
2 perfs. only at 6.30 & 8.30.

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DEFEAT of the DIE-HARDS

Power Shifts Back from Cabinet to White House

By PATRICK O'DONOVAN

WASHINGTON, (OPNS). — THE elderly, self-made men, the great reigning technocrats of American finance and industry who came up the hard way and were blunted in the process, the type of men Mr. Eisenhower most admires — these, it seems, have had their day in this Administration.

When Mr. Eisenhower first came to power, these were the men he turned to. Mr. Charles Wilson came as Secretary of Defence, Mr. George Humphrey as Secretary of the Treasury. Their power was vast, and their influence on the President irresistible. They dominated the Cabinet on domestic affairs and their influence extended into the foreign field.

Cabinet's Decline

But under the pressure of events and under the cold wind of rude criticism, Mr. Eisenhower has lately turned more and more to foreign affairs — something alien that he used to leave to Mr. John Foster Dulles. More than that, he has reverted to the pattern set by the 20 previous years of Democratic government. The Cabinet is loosing its authority and the White House, with its ravelled system of aides and special assistants has recaptured much of its old authority and influence.

When Mr. Eisenhower first came to power he was determined to be the very model of a proper President, ruling, not with the naked authority at his disposal, but by the most exacting constitutional methods. In the process he often gave an exhibition of something like weakness, occasionally of something worse. He became a sort of 18th Century British monarch, using his Cabinet to bolster his position, and flattering and cajoling his Congress, though never forcing it.

The Cabinet has no place in the U.S. system. The Cabinet members are appointees of the President and responsible solely to him. The President never need call a Cabinet meeting, but Mr. Eisenhower luxurjated in the Cabinet system, taking comfort from the presence and advice of a table of trusted and demonstrably successful men.

But the men who built up great industries and law practices and banking firms have not, on the whole, proved demonstrably successful in Government, and some of them were dangerously unsuccesful with the Congress and, at second hand, with the electorate. So, very noticeable lately, has been the tendency for the President to rely on his personal advisers and for the White House again to become one of the great organs of creative governments in America.

White House

THE White House is a small and exquisite pillared palace. It is, in fact, a copy of the Duke of Leinster's house in Dublin. It is wildly unsuited to its modern purpose. In the 19th Century it had merely to house a President and his lady — and they invariably detested it. Next door was built in the 'seventies, a heavy, fussy, awkward, brown stone exercise in the French manner, that was able to house most of the U.S. Government. Today this is called the "Old State" building and it barely houses those special agencies that are directly responsible to the President.

They also built discreet, white, classical wings on to the White House to provide office space for the President's immediate assistants. No European municipal chief of sanitation would put up with such crowding and hardship. It is the last memorial of the essential, the heroic humility of America's beginning and it is curious that it remains at the top.

There are plenty of plans for building across the road to house these essential offices. But it is profoundly unpopular, even in Washington. It would destroy a link with the past very deep-set in America — the idea that the President is only a citizen and must not be allowed the splendours accorded Kings.

As a result, the President's economic adviser shares a small room with two assistants and two secretaries, in a room clattering with typewriters and turned into a maze by desks and filing cabinets and bookcases. The President's Press secretary has the news tape in his lavatory. Number 10 Downing Street and its offices are streamlined models of administrative efficiency compared with this.

Youth to the Fore

But the real power of this archaic warren is growing. In using more and more of his personal prestige to get his foreign policies through and in growing more and more aware of the crass realities of politics, Mr. Eisenhower is relying on the comparatively young and sophisticated and hardly self-made men who make up the White House staff.

The obvious — and slightly unfair — example is Mr. Richard Nixon, his Vice-President. It is a truism here to say that Mr. Nixon is now a very important man, far more important than has been any American Vice-President in the history of the nation. It is also, more or less, accepted that he is to be the next President. Not many heir-apparents are so treated by a sovereign.

For a long time, he has had access to top secret papers and has attended Cabinet meetings. He came with an unenviable reputation, "Tricky Dickie" they called him. He had, too, genuinely, "dirty" — in the political sense — senatorial campaigns to his discredit. He ran neck and neck with Mr. Dulles as the supreme liability of the Republican Party.

But the man has a youthful and agile mind and has shown a capacity — extraordinary in a politician — to learn. He chooses his advisers wisely. He has changed utterly in office and few men at the top now understand more exactly the intricacies and delicacies of America's relations with the new countries of Asia and Africa. His present African tour is a constructive act of policy. It was his idea, and he is a major influence now on American policy.

His rise has gone parallel with the rise of the comparatively youthful liberals — Arthur Larson, the most liberal and democratic of the Republicans, now head of the US Information Services, James Mitchell, Secretary of Labour, and Fred Seaton, Secretary of the Interior — these are now trusted confidants, and, by the old definitions, are scracely to be classed as Republicans. More than that, there has been the rise to real influence of such men as Dr. Gabriel Hauge.

Dr. Hauge is an ex-editor, ex-college professor, a learned economist and a lay Lutheran minister. He is the President's special economic assistant. He writes the speeches that touch on such matters. And the new division between President and Congress, where the President is demanding with a new determination that American aid to underdeveloped countries be stepped up and made more imaginative, and almost the whole of Congress is in opposition to these policies, in large part is due to this change in the internal balance of power.

There is little danger in this. All strong Presidents have suffered, and most survived it. It is merely that Mr. Eisenhower is attempting seriously to fill his office — as the office has grown to be — for the first time.

The American Scene

THIS WEEK...

Security The last Israel troops withdrew from Sharm e-Sheikh... The U.N. General Assembly recessed after hearing a report on the withdrawal. After demonstrations and disorders in the Gaza Strip, Cairo appointed a governor for the area and U.N. Under-Secretary Ralph Bunche said that UNEF "would not delay the arrival of Egyptian administrators." While Israel made diplomatic representations in Washington, Paris and Jerusalem, Prime Minister Ben-Gurion warned again in the Knesset against letting Egypt back into Gaza... Following the murder of a shepherd near Beit Govrin and the blowing up of a car on a mine near Nir Yitzhak, in which two were wounded, Israel notified the Security Council that the renewal of raiding was "a matter of extreme gravity." The Gaza-Migdal railway was blown up and all communications between the Strip and Israel were cut by saboteurs, preventing the transfer of UNRWA supplies from Haifa Port... Is was announced that 65 Gaza families had been given asylum in Israel.

Economy After the Jewish Agency Executive had boosted the Agency's current budget from IL187m. to IL254m., the Government and the Agency decided to share the IL75m. cost of housing the 100,000 immigrants expected this year... Discussion of the 1957-58 national budget estimates, in which taxes have been increased and ordinary expenditure cut further, began in the Knesset Committee. The Finance Minister declared that even the proposed IL72m. boost would not suffice to meet absorption needs.

Development The Prime Minister spoke of Eilat's future role as an international port as the town celebrated the eighth anniversary of Israel forces' arriving at the Red Sea... The Ministry of Development was assured that it would continue to control loading at Eilat port after the Minister, Mr. Mordecai Bentov, walked out of a Cabinet meeting which had voted to transfer this authority to the Ministry of Transport... It was announced that 5,811 immigrants had arrived last month.

Conferences As WIZO concluded its 13th parley, Jerusalem was host to the Israel Medical Association's 19th National Scientific Congress attended by 600 and to Kupat Holim's Sixth National Conference, which voted to adopt the "Family Plan" whereby members would select their own doctors and could call on them at their homes.... The second Seamen's Council was held in Haifa.

Crime Dr. Israel Kastner was in very serious condition following the attempt on his life, in connection with which 14 persons were remanded, the police charging that some belonged to "an extremist underground organisation."... A Coptic priest stood trial for espionage.

Accidents Are Bad Business

By Ya'acov Friedler

ROAD accidents are always in the news. Last month, they made the papers almost daily along with rock and roll, sanctions, higher prices and strikes. Here is the log for three consecutive days on one 25-kilometre stretch of the Haifa-Tel Aviv highway, between km. 57 and 81.

- On February 11, a taxi coming from Tel Aviv hit a pedestrian, Mrs. Rassia Levi, 47, of Ramat Hasharon, as she was about to cross the highway. She died on the way to hospital. Police established that the taxi was speeding at the time.
- On February 12, an Army command car overturned into a ditch while trying to overtake another vehicle on the highway. One soldier was killed. The driver and two passengers were seriously injured and two more occupants lightly hurt.
- On February 13, a lorry carrying a full load of timber collided with a big Royal Tiger bus. One of the bus passengers was killed, six seriously injured and six lightly hurt. The accident occurred as the truck, which was driving in a column of loaded lorries, tried to get ahead in the line, swerved into the middle of the road and collided head on with the bus, which was coming from the opposite direction. The bus was almost completely wrecked.

The three accidents occurred on a broad, comparatively well paved major highway where the road is straight. The surface was dry and visibility was excellent.

'Maalesh' Attitude

Police investigators could find no objective reason for the accidents. They believe that they were caused by an attitude of "never mind." It needs very little of this to cause a tragedy on our crowded roads. A slight relaxation over the wheel is enough.

Police are convinced that these tragedies could have been avoided by the presence of more traffic constables on the highway. They believe that if the drivers had only seen a white sleeve along the highway, they would have automatically driven with greater care.

But there were not enough constables on the road because there are not enough in the Police Force. There isn't a budget for them.

After these accidents have dragged through the courts, the insurance companies will pay up. Their bill will run into tens of thousands of pounds for those three days alone. There are just over 80 insurance companies functioning in Israel. About 60 of them are agents of foreign companies, but Israel's 50,000 civilian vehicles are insured mainly by the Israel firms.

Insurance Losses

Together they lost about IL2m. on car insurance last year. Judging from the past few months, they are likely to fare even worse this year, because vehicle insurance is no longer a business, it's a service. As in many other countries today, many companies agree to insure cars only in conjunction with other categories, because by itself vehicle insurance is too great a loss.

Of course, the companies reinsure themselves against such losses by taking excess loss insurance with the big international reinsurance firms. For a premium from the Israel company, the reinsurance firm assumes responsibility for all losses above a certain sum in any individual accident. But that premium is rising steadily, and at the same time the reinsurers also raise the "certain sum," for which the Israel firm itself must pay. The reason: Israel's accident rate is rising.

The Israel insurance companies could of course take out another form of reinsurance for themselves. Why not devote a small part of the premiums they take, ranging from IL150 to IL600, (depending on the type of vehicle and class of insurance) to accident prevention? In short, why not raise some of the money needed to put more traffic policemen on the highways?

A leading insurance broker to whom we put this question would at first not even hear of such a suggestion. It would establish a precedent; the companies were losing enough on vehicle insurance as it is; there were so many administrative difficulties, etc. However, he was finally convinced — convinced that it may be worthwhile, from the purely business point of view, without even considering the lives and limbs that may be saved.

If the companies, through the Association of Insurance Brokers in Israel in which over 90 per cent of them are organized, would agree to deduct no more than IL2.500 from each vehicle policy, they would raise about IL125,000 annually. This sum would be enough to employ another 25 traffic policemen.

At present, the force has 320 men, but only about one-third of them are actually on the roads, preventing accidents. The others are busy in offices, testing, investigating accidents, giving evidence in court, etc. The additional 25 men would go exclusively to the highways, where they are urgently needed, to raise highway manpower by about 2 per cent.

Most accidents occur on the highways and not in town. The highway accidents are also the most serious because speed is higher there than in the built-up areas.

Police even believe that another 25 men on the highways would release more of the others, who are now engaged in investigations and court cases, because there would soon be fewer accidents. Fewer accidents would result in lighter losses for the insurance companies. Even a 10 per cent drop would more than compensate them for their contribution. Experts feel that 25 more constables would achieve at least as much.

It appears that the companies might be convinced to try. Only one difficulty remains. How can the Government accept the money? With taxes what they are this seems to be a cynical question, but it isn't. The contribution must not be in the form of a tax because it would rouse immediate psychological resistance to "another tax." It must remain a voluntary levy made for the purpose of saving the companies money.

Surely some way can be found to work out a suitable legal formula? Every day brings another accident that could be prevented. There is not a day to lose.

Readers' Letters

DEATH TRAP

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — On February 6, a seven-year-old child drowned in a deep depression which had filled up with water as a result of the melting snow. In line with the Jerusalem Municipality's tradition of locking the stable after the theft of the horse, the water was afterwards removed.

This depression constitutes a menace every winter when it fills up with rain water and the above-mentioned case of drowning is not the first. The danger is accentuated by the fact that the depression is near a kindergarten.

My question is, when will our City Fathers find time to discuss matters other than pork and *feiafel* and devote some of their energy to matters of more vital importance?

I hope to see this danger removed before the next heavy rain.

Yours, etc.,
AHARON EVIATOR
Jerusalem, February 11.

Municipality Replies

Certainly, the tragedy is to be greatly lamented, but I fail to see what the connection is between this accident and the ordinary work of the Municipal Council.

As far as the matter itself is concerned, it is well known that Jerusalem lies on a mountain, is surrounded by other mountains and contains many areas which at some time in the past served as stone quarries. As a result, there are many such holes like the one that caused this accident and it is quite natural that on rainy days water gathers in these abandoned quarries and remains there until it is absorbed.

The hole in the Katamon Quarter, like others scattered around the city, is not the property of the municipality. They either belong to individuals or are owned by the Development Authority and it is quite clear that if the municipality should try to fill them all, even the treasure of Korach would not suffice. Just as hundreds of such places have been filled in with the building up of the areas involved, so will the problem about which Mr. Eviator complains be solved when his neighbourhood is developed.

Meanwhile, parents should take very good care of their children and keep them away from dangerous places. The municipality, for its part, is doing a great deal in this respect. The playgrounds and small parks that have been added to the city recently to keep children out of dangerous places are proof that the City Fathers are giving their attention to this problem.

Yours, etc.,
S. ZEEVI
Press and Information Officer
Municipality of Jerusalem
Jerusalem, March 6.

NEWS BROADCASTS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Kol Yisrael radio is to be praised for the excellent news broadcasts in English which it sends out each day at 8.00 p.m., G.M.T.

These broadcasts are received here at almost local station strength but there is nearly always a noise with the commencement of the 8.00 p.m. broadcast, which subsides after about 20 seconds; the wavelength also seems to vary slightly during the broadcasts. And music does not come over well.

Many more people would listen to the 8.00 p.m. news if they knew about it, I am sure. It is never mentioned in any announcements, in print or over the radio, and it was pure accident that I myself tuned into it one evening.

I might add that my own family has followed the news broadcasts with particular attachment these last few months during which great little Israel (not to mention her great Premier) has so bravely, and reasonably, stood her ground.

Yours, etc.,
S. ALFRED OLSWANG
Harrogate, England,
February 28.

FILM REVIEW

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir,—It is quite bad enough for an admirer of the art of the cinema to be condemned to watch the butchered versions of various good films on the screens of the local cinemas. When, however, your film critic "S.W." adds insult to injury, in today's issue of the *Post* I feel it should not go uncommented upon.

Not only does she not mention the name of the brilliant producer of "Casque d'Or," but she does not even know the names of the leading actors in the film which she attempts to criticise. The villain of the piece is Claude Dauphin as Leca, and Serge Reggiani is Manda, the "decent little carpenter." Not so little, either. I recommend a second visit.

Yours, etc.,
A. Z.
(Name and Address Supplied)
Tel Aviv, March 3.

S. W. Replies

The producer Jacques Becker should have been mentioned, for he did a fine piece of work and your correspondent's suggestion of a second visit is not a bad one, as "Casque d'Or" happens to be one of the few films that are worth seeing twice. But why so savage, gentle reader?
Tel Aviv, March 3

NEWS NAME

Egypt's Choice for Gaza

MAJOR - General Mohammed Hassan Abdul Latif, just appointed Egyptian Governor-General of Gaza, 'succeeds' Major-General Mohammed e-Digwi.

Graduated in 1931 from the Egyptian Staff College in Cairo, Abdul Latif was among the first officers to be assigned to the Egyptian Army's signal corps upon its establishment in 1936. He continued with the corps for 15 years, of which he served ten as its commander.

LATIF

A lecturer at the Cairo Staff College in 1951-52, Abdul Latif was later appointed to command the signal units stationed at Rafah, where he remained until 1953. Promoted to his present rank at the end of 1954, he has seen service as deputy director of the army's training administration, director of administration and ordnance and finally head of the ordnance staff of the Egyptian army.

"Eli says he has as much right to stand for Governor as anyone else."

Submission to Nasser Fatal Mistake

AL Hamishmar (Mapam) writes that the great powers as well as those responsible for U.N. action in the Middle East will be making a fatal error if they submit to Nasser's dictates, masking their submission with legalistic arguments. The U.N. will be acting fraudulently if it paves the way for the return of Egyptian rule to Gaza. This is not a legal or abstract question but a very fateful and real one, which it is best to consider while there is yet time.

Hatzofe (World Mizrahi) stresses that those who made Israel withdraw on the basis of definite undertakings cannot now evade their responsibility unless, in the words of one American commentator, they desire "to be declared bankrupt in public" and possibly to set off a new conflagration that may involve the whole world.

Were the Gaza situation not fraught with such grave dangers for Israel, comments Omer (Histadrut), we could well engage in a "battle of recriminations" and tell the United States that it has cooked this unsavoury porridge by pressing us to withdraw. As long as there was an Israel administration in the area there were no riots or demonstrations. Israel has been saying for years that neither U.N. observers nor U.N. soldiers can defend her and it is for that reason that her arguments against the present "arrangements" in the Strip are sevenfold more valid.

Herut makes sport of the Prime Minister's "we reserve the right of action" at the "opportune moment" and asserts that that moment has gone forever. For if there was a time to act it was in the first two days of the UNEF taking over, when the whole world was astounded at its ineptness and impotence in the face of Nasser-incited provocation. The Israel Army's entry then to restore order would have been understood throughout the world but now we have muffed the chance. If and when Israel does act at last, not at the opportune moment but under constraint, she will be met with the same hostile misunderstanding that greeted her Sinai sweep.

Lamerhav (Ahdut Ha'avoda) calls attention to the plight of the settlements facing the Strip and says that they will not be able to carry the onerous burden alone for ever. The Government, the Army and the land settlement authorities must come to their aid, and the Agricultural Council, which convened last night, must also give the matter its urgent attention. The paper then turns to the Prime Minister's Knesset innuendo yesterday about the Ahdut Ha'avoda stand and states that it was bad taste on his part.

Davar (Histadrut) discusses the connection between underground organizations and terror and shows that the one stems from the other, constituting a threat to the health of society even in normal times. It is no accident that these elements come out of hiding precisely when the nation is sorely beset by threats from without; it is a unique opportunity for them to give expression to their pathological instincts under the cloak of mock heroics. Such a disease is apt to affect the nation's staying power in times of crisis and even to bring ruin down upon it.

Yesterday's Press

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC

Any person or persons having financial claims against or indebtedness to the estate of

LEO J. QUERY,
COLONEL, U.S. ARMY,

deceased March 8, 1957 (former Army Attache, American Embassy, Tel Aviv) contact the Summary Court's Officer at the Office of the U.S. Army Attache, American Embassy, Tel Aviv, prior to 12 noon, March 18, 1957.

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Liberals Approach M.E. In Haze Of Unreality

By George Lichtheim

LONDON. —

A FORTNIGHT which has witnessed the further shrinkage of Liberal parliamentary strength at Westminster from six to five—owing to the loss of a hitherto safe seat on the "Celtic fringe" of British politics — has also been rendered notable by the publication of a bulky pamphlet on the Middle Eastern crisis. The authors are two distinguished Liberals: Mr. Guy Wint, a veteran editorial writer on the "Manchester Guardian," and Mr. Peter Calvocoressi, of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, better known as Chatham House.

The two events are not as loosely connected as may appear at first sight, for the gradual elimination of Liberalism as a political force in post-war Britain is in some measure due to the intellectual flabbiness displayed by Liberal publicists. For this reason, "Middle East Crisis" (a Penguin Special, 140 pages, including seven maps, published at 2s.) may be worth considering. If it does not tell one much about the Middle East, it does at any rate say something (albeit obliquely and involuntarily) about the prospects of a Liberal revival.

Now that the after-effects of the Suez debate are wearing off, it is becoming clear that some at least among the younger generation are facing the unpalatable truth in a more realistic spirit than their elders. Whether they are Conservatives or Socialists, supporters or critics of Eden's last desperate throw, they are unanimous in sensing that Suez was a turning-point.

'Crack-up'

Not all of them go so far as the author of a significant article headlined "The Crack-Up" in the current number of a London monthly, who bluntly writes *finis* to the Churchillian era and denounces the entire post-war obsession with "greatness" (including the Coronation) as an unconscious admission of failure. ("So we gradually surrendered, through many other pretentiousnesses, to the besetting vice of the insecure—an aggressive assertion that we were... greater than ever before.") But there is a widespread consciousness that what happened last winter was more than the political and personal collapse of one man, or one government.

The "under-thirty-fives" are not easily fooled. They are aware that their elders have in some sense let them down, and they draw little distinction between the two main parties. This is a new mood, and one that could become dangerous, though at the moment it is responsible for some very refreshing candour on the part of this generation's intellectual spokesmen. There is a total absence of humbug about them, which in itself is encouraging.

Why don't these disillusioned young people—who include some of Britain's ablest up-and-coming writers, journalists and critics—turn to the small but distinguished group of elderly and middle-aged celebrities who make up what is left of the Liberal Party? For an answer one need go no further than the above-mentioned pamphlet which distils the collective wisdom of British Liberalism into 140 pages of limp prose.

The fact is that Liberalism — in England anyhow—has been reduced to the status of an attitude. It no longer relates to anything in particular, unless it be an appeal to reasonableness. Such an appeal, when addressed to the British public, is not really necessary; addressed to Middle Eastern dictators on the rampage it has all the persuasive power of a damp rag applied to a forest fire.

The eminent authors of "Middle East Crisis" give the impression of having been disturbed in the midst of an argument over the technical advantages of the European Common Market. They know all about dealings appropriate to civilised nations; they have not the faintest notion of what is involved in upheavals among backward countries, though the vocabulary of modern politics — nationalism, Communism, colonialism etc.— is constantly on their lips. In short, they are being typically and recognisably Liberal: which is why the more wide-awake among their fellow-citizens have wisely decided to ignore them.

In some ways this is perhaps unfair, for "Middle East Crisis" contains a certain amount of enlightened comment on men and affairs, as well as some good maps of the area. But the characteristic Liberal inability to come to grips with the more squalid aspects of reality is conspicuous.

Well-meaning Phrases

Instead of a realistic analysis of the Suez catastrophe (which would inevitably have to include some brutal home truths about the interaction of Western imperialism and Eastern nationalism) the patient reader is treated to a gentle flow of well-meaning phrases about empires, treaties, bases, national homes, international law, religious minorities, governmental responsibilities, and all the rest of the standard vocabulary of political journalism:

What the authors thought they were doing remains a mystery; what they have in fact accomplished is plain enough: they have demonstrated that British Liberalism is not merely politically moribund but intellectually extinct as well.

It is difficult to convey the peculiar flavour of this remarkable little work; a few examples will have to suffice:

"The fall of a great empire, however fervently desired at the time, is often the start of troubles. It causes a vacuum." (p. 17).

"The Arab struggle against the West expressed itself during the twenties and thirties in periodical collisions in Egypt, and in growing restiveness in all the other countries except Jordan, whose political life was slow to develop." (p. 19).

"Colonel Nasser has an affinity with Oliver Cromwell. His experiments ended with a bogus constitution and a popular assembly, with controlled elections, so that he was eventually elected as president with a majority of 97 per cent—a figure which recalled the elections in Nazi Germany. It was unfortunate (sic) that he allowed some of his German advisers —ex-Nazis—to be conspicuous, and that some of the symbols and insignia of the revolution looked like those of the Nazis." (p. 43).

"As they became more caught up in international affairs, the officers lost their earlier zest for social justice, and reform began to take second place." (Ibid.)

"The Arab world today is rather like Germany a hundred years ago, at least superficially. It is divided into a number of sovereign states, some greater, some less." (p. 48—this is my favourite trouvaille, but there are others of almost equal charm).

"Russia was probably sincerely alarmed when the Baghdad alliance was made; though it was a defensive alliance, the Russian Government records all combinations on its borders." (p. 60).

And finally, "There are few ways in which a man can be more innocently employed than in making money. The same is true of an area."

When one has got over the surprise of finding this kind of stuff between the covers of a work intended as a vade-mecum for the aspiring politician, one gradually realises that for all its insipidity "Middle East Crisis" does have a theme: it is dedicated to the proposition that, since the Middle East is a very dangerous region, and since "peace depends on the Americans and the Russians" (p. 122), "the Great Powers must be resolved to keep the peace and must make clear how they propose to act if frontiers are violated."

It is admitted that "the scheme may not be acceptable to Russia." Despite the advantages to Russia of a deal which would minimise the American threat..." But it is worth trying, if only because "Arabs and Jews cannot be kept from springing at one another unless their lands are overshadowed by a bombing fleet." (Incidentally, the authors, true to their addiction to Liberal metaphysics, show not the slightest awareness that the Zionist movement was linked to the general Eastern European upheaval of the past 70 or 80 years. Instead they duly repeat the standard cliches about Zionism, as though it were something that had suddenly dropped from the skies.)

Reasonable Tone

The significant thing about this pamphlet is its thoroughly representative character. Its reasonable tone, its appeal to the U.S. to step into the breach and save what is left of the Western position, its candid admission that Britain can no longer police the Middle East, are in tune with what is vaguely known as enlightened public opinion; but so, unfortunately, are its less admirable features. The oddest of these is an assumption that nobody can really do anything radical about the problems of the area.

Compare this with the simple and striking proposal made in the same week by Jules Moch (a former War Minister and veteran French delegate to various international bodies) that Israel should be invited to become the seventh member of Euratom—the European Atomic Energy organization. The scheme may be premature, but it shows a realistic grasp of at least one aspect of the situation: the fact that Israel is a Mediterranean as well as a Middle Eastern country. At least it gets one away from the obsessive theme of "the Arabs" and "the Jews" waiting to spring at one another's throats.

Once this obsession is dropped, there is of course no need for a policeman in the shape of "an international air force to be stationed in Cyprus" (of all places). It is this constant search for a policeman (stationed in what is technically British territory) which in the end relates "Middle East Crisis," for all its vagaries, to the perennial philosophy of British Liberalism.

"SORRY, FOLKS, THE BOSS HASN'T GOT HIM WIRED FOR SOUND YET"

Magyars Are 'Organized' Refugees

Jews Stick Together In Austrian Camps

By Gerda L. Cohen

VIENNA. —

IT was bitterly cold. The snow had frozen into thin sheets of ice. A leaden sky overhung the great haughty palaces crowned by their operatic archangels. Far beneath the sooty statues, a queue waited for American Embassy wives doling out free soup. Wearing solid boots and overcoats, they held a smart plastic carrier marked "U.S. Escape Programme." Everyone crossing the border from Hungary gets this "welcome" bag with toilet articles and stationery; for babies, a layette too. No one took any notice of the quiet orderly queue: a "fluechtling" in Vienna — just part of the hurrying crowd.

This has become the most organised refugee problem ever. Of the 170,700 Hungarians who fled since November, only 54,000 remain here, in 35 large camps operated by the League of Red Cross Societies, and in hotels, orphanages, sanatoria, supported by a dozen relief agencies. This total, tabulated by the Austrian Government, is shrinking at the rate of 1,500 a month. In the early days of the exodus, thousands were shunted out daily, direct from the border. Now, as refugee quotas fill up, movement has slackened.

The influx, besides, has halted. Very few manage to evade Soviet troop patrols and reach the trees whose black winter twigs flutter with an Austrian flag. The Andau Bridge, a major escape route, has been blown up, and Soviet torpedo boats prowl along the icy Canal.

When the flight attained its peak, those Jewish refugees who did not immediately climb on a train bound for the beckoning West were lodged in hotels by the Joint Distribution Committee. They got full board and pocket money. This probably played a part in urging 500 non-Jews to switch their communal allegiance, while inducing a like number of crypto-Jews to come back to the fold. The Joint also accommodated those who awaited transfer from Eisenstadt, the main collection camp.

Refugees crammed every hotel in town, sleeping on the crimson velvet sofas, piling bundles in the baroque bathrooms. In every *gasthaus*, refugees expended their allowance on wreaths of sausage redder than the trams which chug around Vienna.

The JDC has replaced this expensive arrangement by moving its guests into two camps reserved for Jews only. Due to efficient management and decent quarters, they are considered among the most comfortable.

Nazi Sanatorium

Bad Kreutzen, indeed, used to be a spa sanatorium for Nazi officers. Cradled in evergreen woods, it has central heating and one family to a room instead of the intolerable crowding in the converted barrack camps. Children attend school in Bad Kreutzen, and play in the woods on sleds donated by the Red Cross. A Norwegian team runs the fine clinic and a maternity ward. Elsewhere, refugee mothers go to local hospitals.

All camps get a uniform food allocation, to provide 2,658 calories daily in addition to cocoa, fruit and chocolate. Red Cross employees do the cooking, of a stodgy, greasy kind liberally flavoured with paprika. Toddlers in their kindergarten drink extra milk and orange juice (an Israel gift).

Neither Bad Kreutzen nor the other Jewish reserve have a *kasher* menu. "If they want it, they only need ask," a JDC official promptly retorted. In that quarter of Vienna formerly dubbed "Matza Island" and now totally Aryan, a *kosher* canteen despatched free meals to a few orthodox refugees.

The refugees are in the main thoroughly non-observant, the few fanatically pious are the Talmudists who board in the Hotel Continental across the Danube Canal. Their own rabbis supervise the kitchen: although ritually pure, in other ways it was not.

About 600 more Jewish refugees live on the outskirts of Vienna in the huge bleak barracks of Korneuberg. They were huddling over the stove-pipes, in over-heated rooms steamy with washing draped over the grimed wall. Wooden beds with straw pallets, standard refugee furniture, stood without an inch to spare. Most of the men had gone into town to nag about their visas. They didn't need to hang around the consulates, but wanted an excuse to do something active.

"Idleness is our big enemy," declared the Swedish ex-housewife heading the Red Cross team here. Military in her grey trench-coat and meticulous coiffure, colleagues call her "The Major." In the canteen, Hungarian women were serving the goulash. "They can volunteer for chores, and must clean their own rooms," explained the Major. She gave cigarettes as a reward: everyone, non-smokers included, gets five cigarettes a day, plus toilet items, notepaper and 21 schillings a week pocket money, two-thirds of it from the JDC.

A row of sewing machines complete with material, a TV set, 20 radios and a ping-pong table, help to combat their boredom. Korneuberg is not exceptionally favoured: all camps have such gifts. In the frosty yard, teen-agers were kicking a football donated by the YMCA.

Small Homes

Apart from Korneuberg and Bad Kreutzen, there exist several small homes for Jewish refugees. In the delightful countryside at Unteroberdorf, fringed by auburn copse and golden hedge, 75 people lodge in a children's holiday school. A cosy place, fragrant with pine and fresh baking. They were eating doughnuts and listening to a Budapest radio report that refugees starve. Absurdly prosaic; yet upstairs lay a girl who will never walk again. She got frostbite escaping through the snow.

Not a single detail at Unteroberdorf indicated that it did not shelter the normal mixture of Catholics and atheists. Nevertheless, these assimilated Hungarians felt safer together. All Jews scattered in the camps are being gradually concentrated, much to their relief. Exaggerated or not, fear of anti-semitism had laid a cold hand on them during the revolt.

Hundreds have made the same comment to Jewish relief and Agency personnel: "If the Red Army had not intervened, we would have perished in pogroms." They maintain that the Fighters for Freedom quickly reverted to their jack-boot habits. It is extremely hard to gauge the extent of such animosity. One Red Cross worker noted: "You have the usual persecution complex; the gypsies are disliked much more."

Alleged incidents range from slanging matches to the notorious disturbances at Rader barraka, Salzburg. According to one version, a contingent of Jews arriving by night demanded a meal and were told by the cook, "We'll make goulash of you Hebrews!" According to another version, a mob protested the high ratio of Jews in the transports to America.

At any rate, the 300 Jewish candidates for U.S. visas have moved into a block apart from the other 4,000 candidates. Significantly, Rader barracks had earlier earned a reputation for revolting food and slovenly quarters. Where conditions are bad, the pocket money advertised over a loudspeaker by the JDC is quite enough to incite ugly brawling. At Pratzen camp, the JDC thought is wiser not to use a loudspeaker.

A strict administration can curb such outbreaks. The Austrian police have billeted refugees of all religions in the grim Stifts barracks, once a Nazi stronghold in the heart of Vienna. In the yard, a monolithic air raid shelter was built by slave labour. Lagerleiter Handel of the police ruled the barrack with stern efficiency. From the nursery where the tots were chanting Hungarian hymns to the stove piled with evaporated milk, a somewhat macabre order reigned. When anti-semitic bickering began, the Lagerleiter warned them: "Stop it or get out." That had the required effect. For how long, remains to be seen.

This is the first of two articles.

Iraq Plumps for Development Despite Incompetence, Corruption

By Hal Lehrman

IRAQ is today making a national effort sensationally rare in the entire Arab world.

Instead of being siphoned off into the pockets of politicians and princes, 70 per cent of the state's vast revenues from oil have been diverted into the account of a Development Board established by law in 1950 to build up the country.

Nowhere else among the independent Arab states can any inclination toward improvement be detected. Like Iraq, Saudi Arabia has been enjoying a mammoth oil income — more than a quarter-billion dollars yearly. But King Saud spends more on one extra palace than on his government's entire budget for education. After his numerous brothers and sons have drawn their annual allowances, and a legion of tribal sheiks their stipends as a fee for non-rebellion, little is left over for public works and welfare.

Nasser swept to power in Egypt with a vision of far-flung internal "reconstruction" — but his brave start on economic reform has limped to a halt as the Egyptian junta's energy and funds have concentrated increasingly on political adventures abroad.

Aid Rejected

In Syria, nationalist ardour burns so brightly that even free economic aid — like the U.S. Point Four Programme to teach know-how — has been rejected as "colonialism." Everywhere among the independent Arab states, the record is filled with grandiose promises unfulfilled and brilliant opportunities wasted.

Iraq, which possesses its own history of stillborn plans for economic development, is therefore singular and unique in its present performance. Its seven-man Development Board executive committee, working with the Prime Minister and the Ministers of Development and Finance, has an average annual budget of $250m. Its five native members — an ex-Premier and four senior statesmen, all former Cabinet members — authorize nothing without the concurrence of their two full-ranking foreign colleagues, American and British engineers. Its irrigation and drainage section, which makes technical recommendations to the Board, is headed by a Dutchman and an American, the bridges and highway section by an Englishman, industry and mining by a Frenchman.

As yet, the Board has been unable entirely to eliminate profiteering by local contractors or "influence-selling" by local "business representatives." A native cement company's stock tripled in value in one three-month period. Twenty-four hours after the Board has opened sealed bids on a project, no matter how secret, the bids are being accurately quoted in the bazaar. Five hundred fils ($1.50) is the standard "price" for a smuggled copy of any confidential Board document. Every visiting foreign firm is assailed by agents offering to purchase the ear of the Board for a fee. (Last winter, four Ministers were fired from the Cabinet for graft.)

Yet, though immersed in this classic Oriental climate of *baksheesh*, the Board itself has remained pure, with not a single case of corruption. It screens contracts rigorously on merit; allocations of funds go to projects according to usefulness. One dubious item is an air-conditioned palace for 21-year-old King Feisal, to cost $7m. — part of a public-building programme including a new parliament, royal guardhouse, museum, library, jail and $6m. tourist hotel.

Most spectacularly of all, some of the Board's projects are actually in process of construction, as is an array of major public works. A twin set of mighty dams at Samarra on the Tigris and at Ramadi on the Euphrates (cost to date $34m.) has spared the Baghdad region its annual flood and lengthened to a cycle of five years instead of 12 months the prospect of regular and ruinous inundation for the Mesopotamian Plain. Two more dams, now being erected on Tigris tributaries, will further stem the flood scourge.

A six-year, $178m. programme to link the capital with all large cities has laid down 700 kilometres of first-class highway so far and is scheduled to complete 1,600 kilometres this year. Demonstration farms and tree nurseries have burgeoned across the under-cultivated land. A gasoline refinery has been completed at Daura with Board funds, an asphalt refinery is going up at Qalyara, a cement plant near Sulelmaniya and a cotton textile plant at Mosul.

Contracts have been awarded on another cement plant at Hamal al-Alil and a sugar factory, at Mosul, as well as two thermoelectric power plants totalling 85,000 kw. at Dibis near Kirkuk and in Baghdad. Of 12 new main bridges projected for Iraq's great rivers, three are already in use at Kirkuk, Kufa and Hindiya, and two will be opened at Baghdad before the year's end.

THERE are other territories in the Middle East which possess oil, or water, or an excess of potentially fertile land over inhabitants. Iraq alone has all three combined.

From a 1952 guaranteed annual minimum of $70m. in a 50-50 split with four oil companies, Iraq's share swelled to better than $205m. by 1955. This represented 65 per cent of total government income. Development Board allocations for 1951-55 amounted to $470m. For 1955-60, estimates of expenditures were calculated initially at $850m. But within a year, with the mounting flood of oil royalties and taxes, these were revised upward to $1,400m.

An I.P.C. pipeline from Kirkuk carries 75 per cent of Iraq's export oil to the Mediterranean. In November the three pumping stations on Syrian territory were blown up by the Syrian Army. The action was ostensibly a defensive military measure provoked by the Anglo-French invasion of Egypt — but it has been costing Iraq around $700,000 daily since then.

The magnitude of Iraq's resources is attested by the fact that, despite this blow, the development programme has continued until now without pause. Plans not yet put into work are being slowed pending negotiations with Syria for pipeline repair. But all projects already under way are going forward uninterruptedly, thanks to $385m. of Board reserves banked in Baghdad and London. Iraq's credit, the soundest in the Middle East, is expected easily to obtain emergency financing for her from abroad if these funds give out before full income is restored.

Iraq has so much fresh water that merely the damage from periodic river overflow has amounted in some years to $80m. Applied to the harnessing of these torrents, money extracted from oil could transform Iraq's wastelands within 25 years into gardens — gardens, furthermore, which will be underpeopled.

IRAQ has a population of only five million. Egypt, with less than a third of Iraq's tillable soil, has 22m. people. The large areas of land to be reclaimed over 20 years if the now-stalled High Aswan Dam ever gets built will barely keep pace with the swelling Egyptian population rise in the same period. But in Iraq, large-scale immigration will be necessary if the challenge of projects already in work is to be fully met.

Near Hilla on the Euphrates, it is estimated that water of the Musayib Canal coursing through new ditches is reclaiming 600,000 once-fertile dunams. Floods will be put to work generating power and food for a vast terrain. Works now in progress are expected in five years to irrigate 1.8m. redeemed dunams and bring supplementary water to 2m. more now insufficiently tilled. The Board's distant goals envisage the ultimate supply of extra water to 28m. of the 32m. dunams which represent Iraq's total irrigated area today—and the reclamation of 24m. more.

If the Iraqi peasant had the average American farmer's know-how, such development projects could multiply local agricultural output at least five times. But skills are notoriously lacking in Iraq — and not only among the peasantry. Despite the general advance already noted, it is far from certain that the basic long-range development programme will be able to move steadily forward.

This is the first of two articles by Hal Lehrman author, lecturer and foreign correspondent, who visited Iraq last year during his sixth journey to the Middle East. His articles on that area have recently won the George Polk Memorial Award for the "Best Foreign Reporting" of 1956.

As in other Arab countries, foresighted planning is hardly an innate Iraqi trait. Even modern Iraqi homes sometimes get completed before someone remembers that a kitchen should have a sink and that a fireplace performs better with a chimney.

The most dilapidated, chewed-up main thoroughfare of any national capital this reporter has ever visited is Baghdad's Rashid Street. Laid down on bits and pieces of old building foundations without adequate support over the gaps, whole sections of sidewalk now tilt crazily.

Under an earlier development programme a new $5m. railway station was finished in 1954 near the Baghdad airport — but nowhere near the railroad and without additional funds to bring the two together! The Development Board has since come to the rescue with $5m.

At the start, the Board itself also committed monumental boners. In one instance, close study finally revealed that a large patch of reclaimed soil south of Kut could never drain properly and hence would yield malaria instead of crops.

Elsewhere, construction of one giant dam was on the verge of beginning when it was pointed out that the location would control only a half of the raging river it was intended to subdue. Another dam was originally to be erected where it would need eight kilometres more of dyke than necessary and the current would be unable to get up enough head for a proposed power plant—which was remedied simply by moving the site a short distance.

Many such "howlers" were blocked in time, thanks to persuasion from incoming foreign advisors.

The Board errs now on the side of slow motion. Years of study are being put into each project. The countryside swarms with survey teams of western technicians preparing reports on geology, flora, fauna, resources and every other aspect of the national potential.

Expenditures have slowed down so much that the ever-growing pile of allocated money lying around has become a problem in itself. But excessive precaution against over-hasty commitments are not the main obstacle to brisk Board performance.

The Minister of Development is the Board's liaison with the government. Nothing moves without his recommendation. Whenever a Cabinet falls or is reshuffled, the Board's work halts while a new Minister of Development learns his job. In four years, eight governments have fallen. The latest Minister has gallantly suggested that his post be abolished altogether.

King Faisal performs the inauguration ceremony of a new Iraq Oil Petroleum Company 30-in. pipeline at Kirkuk, turning on another 12,000,000 tons of oil a year through the 555 miles of pipe from Kirkuk to the Mediterranean. Express Photo

EVEN greater is Iraq's sheer feebleness in technical personnel. There is a surplus of lawyers but a shortage of plumbers — to say nothing of engineers (the government Law College was grinding out 700 graduates yearly until a recent decree cut new classes to 100). The nation needs vocational and advanced technical schools desperately. A few exist, but efforts to vote money for expansion and new institutes are hampered by an ingrained reverence for academic titles.

Coffee-bearers

The Board's total staff is only 1,500 — including a battalion of coffee-bearers — as against 10,000 in the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, which has a programme of roughly the same magnitude. Moreover, the Board's key jobs are predominantly held by foreigners, on short-term contract.

Worse still is the bottleneck produced by Iraq's backward civil service, on which the Board must largely depend for implementation of decisions. Between 1933 and 1956, the cost of living rose 500 per cent but salaries of middle and upper government employees inched up only 50 per cent. Better pay in private enterprise lured away most of the more competent personnel. The administrative structure was weak even before the oil boom; today, with a super-billion-dollar development programme to manage, the State machinery might fairly be described as a one-cylinder motor in a Rolls-Royce body.

Promotions for merit and discharges for incompetence being virtually unknown, the civil service suffers from a built-in apathy. Confronted by an unprecedented and growing mountain of paper on his desk, the average responsible official eases the pressure by sipping more coffee.

There is some prospect of border reforms. The number of students and young officials studying abroad on government grants is increasing. With prodding from the U.S. International Cooperation Administration — which supports a 110-man Point Four mission in Iraq — top native leaders are even contemplating the possible utility of establishing a school of public administration.

How the El Awal Was Lost

Naval Notes

By Leo Heiman

THE dispute which has been raging for the past three months between the Navy and the Air Force concerning the latter's claims to victory over the Egyptian destroyer Ibrahim el Awal, now INS Haifa, has been finally settled by an operational-research study of the battle and engineering research of damage sustained. Most important, statements by Egyptian naval prisoners are now available to gain the full truth at first hand.

The battle, it seems was already decided by the time our Ouragan jets arrived. The decisive hits scored were one in the main fuel tank (at 5:46 a.m.), one in the electric system (at 5:51) and one in the crew's messroom under the waterline (at 5:54). There were also four near-hits which seriously damaged the steering system before six o'clock. From the holed fuel tank fuel flowed out and water came in. Because of this poor oil-water mixture, the ship's engines faltered and the speed was reduced from 26 knots at 5:32 a.m. when the first shot was fired by INS Yaffo, to 14.5 knots at 6:04.

The first two Ouragans took off from their base at 5:38 a.m. after the Israel Navy called for air support. En route to the battle area, however, the jets met the frigate INS Miznak, which, slower than the destroyers, was left behind when the cattle started and was now steaming full speed to rejoin action. The jets thought that the Miznak was Egyptian, and the Miznak thought that the jets were Egyptian, and until both sides identified each other, some minutes passed and the Ouragans did not arrive over the Egyptian destroyer until 6:25. By that time our destroyers had scored four more direct hits: on the Number Two boiler, on the turbo-generator, in the engine-room and on the gun-mount of a Bofors anti-aircraft gun, the latter hit starting a fire when a ready-action ammunition locker exploded. There were also several near-hits which cracked the main fuel tank thoroughly.

The two jets attacked in a dive, one after another, from the bow towards the bridge, pulling up steeply after each dive. This prevented the enemy from having recourse to her 40-mm. Bofors anti-aircraft guns which were astern, behind the bridge. The Egyptians could use only one of the two 20-mm. guns which were mounted on each side of the bridge. The jets dived in such a way that only one 20-mm. could fire at a time, and the fire was fairly ineffective.

The decisive hits scored by the two Ouragans were a rocket hit near the forward 100-mm. gun turret. The rocket pierced the deck and exploded in the officers' messroom. Another rocket exploded in the forward 100-mm. gun turret's ready-action ammunition locker. In the resulting explosion, the entire Egyptian gun crew was killed and the gun turret silenced.

30-mm. cannon shells fired by the jets hit the bridge, wounding the Captain and several others. Other shells hit the aft Bofors and forced the crew of the aft 100-mm. gun turret to claim that they were out of ammunition to justify their failure to shoot back.

At seven o'clock, when the two jets made their last run, the enemy ship was standing dead still in the water. At 7:09, the second pair of Ouragans roared in, but since the enemy ship struck her own flag and hoisted the white flag of surrender at 7:10, the Israel flotilla commander called up the jets and sent them away.

Taking into account what the enemy prisoners said, it is clear now that the battle was decided in Israel's favour by the time the first two jets arrived but it was only the psychological impact, shock and physically destructive effect of the deadly jet dives, accompanied by deafening roar and whines, with rockets and shells spreading death and destruction all around, which made the Egyptians surrender in such a haste. Were it not for the jets, the Egyptians might have fought till their ship began to sink and waited to be picked up by our destroyers. On the other hand, the jets alone could not have sunk the ship, let alone captured it. And here the matter rests...

TORPEDO boats arrived in Eilat overland recently aboard giant trailers of the Government Transportation Company. The boats were secured in special custom-made cradles, lashed with inch-thick steel wires, and fastened to the trailers with the stern towards the truck's cabin for greater stability. The cannons, machineguns, radios, torpedo tubes, and all other equipment which could be dismantled was hauled in a convoy of heavy-duty trucks. Other trucks carried the crews, the escorts and the technical-aid section.

PELTOURS

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DEPARTURES : MARCH 17 — MARCH 23

FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

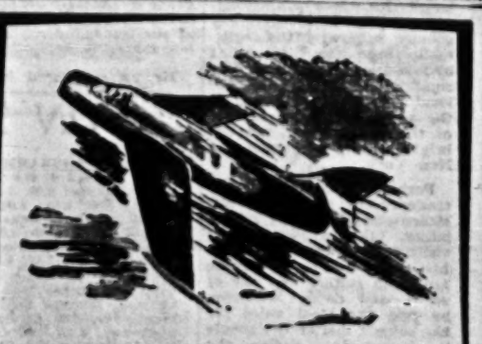
Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. March 17	07.30	EL AL	Istanbul
	08.00	L.A.I.	Athens, Rome
	11.00	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
	09.00	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York
MON. March 18	10.00	EL AL	Vienna, Amsterdam
	10.35	CYP./B.E.A.	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	11.30	EL AL	Rome
TUES. March 19	08.30	S.A.S.	Istanbul, Vienna, Duesseldorf, Copenhagen, Stockholm
	09.30	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	10.00	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	10.30	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
WED. March 20	09.00	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
	11.00	EL AL	Zurich, Brussels
THURS. March 21	08.30	EL AL	Nairobi, Johannesburg
	09.45	AIR FRANCE	Teheran
	07.00	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London
	09.30	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
	10.30	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	14.30	EL AL	Istanbul
	19.50	AIR FRANCE	Athens, Paris
FRI. March 22	10.35	CYP./B.E.A.	Nicosia, Athens, Milan, London

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

THURS. March 21	10.00	CYPRAIR	Nicosia

PELTOURS

Tel Aviv: 24 Rehov Ahad Ha'am, Tels. 4286/7 & 65774/5
Jerusalem: 2 Rehov Shlomtzion Hamalka, Tel. 4813/9
Haifa: 82 Ha'atzmaut Road, Tel. 4821/2
Rehovot: Rehov Herzl, Tel. 234
Bassat Gan: 30 Rehov Bialik, Tel. 71236
Eilat



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מילווה הבטחון

Dancers Are S. Africa's Most Colourful Spectacle

Miners "Let Off Steam"

Written and Illustrated by MEIR RONNEN

THIS week 200 Africans rioted in a Johannesburg beer hall and when the fight between two tribes overflowed into the street, white pedestrians and motorists came in for their share of stoning as well.

Riots and faction-fights are not uncommon in Johannesburg. The riots are quickly discouraged by the police for obvious reasons, but the faction fights in the locations are stopped only when things look as though they might get completely out of hand. They usually consist of a Saturday afternoon battle between about 1,000 tribesmen on a vacant lot. The weapons: assegais (spears), knives, stones, razors. Occasionally there is shooting.

Among the mine workers, who are brought straight from their kraals across the border and who live away from the locations in compounds adjoining the mines, the letting off of steam is arranged in a much more pleasant but no less exciting way.

Sunday Show

Every Sunday morning one of the most colourful spectacles to be seen in Southern Africa takes place within a few miles of the centre of Johannesburg. Mine workers, Shangaans, Xhosas, Zulus, Pondos and a dozen other Bantu races numbered among the conglomeration of the mine compounds, don the jackal skins and dyed ostrich feathers of their kraals, and dance.

But comparatively few people in Johannesburg have ever seen them, or even know that the dances are held, even though the public are welcomed to a different mine every week.

Adjoining most mine compounds on the Reef is a "dance arena," a sandy circle generally about 70 metres in diameter, ringed around with tiered concrete seats, with cushions and awnings of matting provided for the section for Europeans.

Admission is free, but tea and biscuits are provided for a nominal charge, the money going to African charities.

Overseas Visitors

To judge from appearance, nearly half the European audience are visitors to the Rand. Many are tourists from abroad, pop-eyed at seeing and hearing a little of "the real Africa." They dash about waving expensive cine-cameras and gesticulating nearly as enthusiastically as the dancers. Occasionally a professional film team can be seen at work.

But the bulk of the audience are the mine workers themselves, who sit quietly and critically watching their comrades go through the age-old, story-telling routines that they themselves learnt from their fathers.

Managers' Role

THE compound managers, the instruments of their companies' policy, have for years encouraged this sole link with their workers' tribal culture, and many observers point out that the dancing is one of the best ways for the boys, confined to the compounds away from their families and with little to do, to work off their "surplus energy."

But only the best and chosen few are allowed to perform in public. If any of the vast majority dance at all, it is only at a private "jam session" with a drummer, back in the compound.

The basis of all African culture is rhythm and decoration and there is plenty of both at the dances.

The teams come forward in turn to present the characteristic dances of their own tribe. Some like the Xhosas, supply their own rhythm and music from the bells and tins of pebbles strapped to their chests and legs. Their luxury is an accordion. Once you have heard their beat you will never forget it.

Some of the Zulu tribes have a chorus of 20 voices in the background, who also beat time by knocking sticks together. Sometimes there is a drum. Other groups use a set of "tom toms" in best Hollywood style (these films must have been based on something).

The Bechopi not only have a chorus, but an orchestra as well, with a few cheerleaders (excellent dancers themselves) thrown in.

THE orchestra is a feature in itself. All the scoring is for percussion and tympani in any case. The main body are wooden slatted xylophones of great beauty, the tonic scale being achieved with calabash gourds of graded sizes located under the slats.

The bass section consists of three petrol drums with air vents, and triple sets of heavy-duty tyre rubber stretched across the tops. Civilization has got at some of the xylophones too and small tin cans are nailed underneath them when no calabashes are available.

The tune may be sometimes in doubt, the rhythm never. It also gives the direction of the rather complicated choreography. After a certain beat, the Shangaans will pause in the story, and dash their shields against the ground.

Zulu Kick

The Zulu, his legs and arms bedecked with the handsome sheepskins that distinguished the famous impis of former years, draws his legs up to his head and flicks them to the ground, picking up the beat by hissing across his tongue.

This characteristic leg action has also crept into the dances of some of the Zulu's neighbours.

The white man's influence is there too. After the turn of the century, Baca stevedores on the docks of Durban were given knee boots . . . and promptly invented a dance to go with them, since the most characteristic mark of their tribe. They now sport uniform khaki, and green berets; on their boottops are bells. They smack their heels together and slap the side of their gumboots to provide the rhythmic key to their dance.

Mine Satires

THERE are a chorus of satirists at nearly every mine, semi-minstrels in white ducks and fringed shirts, who tell tales in their own language of their overseers and managers and mock the "baas" in the audience. But their dance is close to that of their cousins who wear the jackal skin and wield the war club, and to those who posture in the skin and mask of the baboon.

The drums beat, the assegais thrust, the shields whirl and beat the dust, the dust rises and swirls about the purples, reds, yellows and greens of the ostrich feathers, the hard feet beat the hard brown earth, the warrior voices ring out. Johannesburg's mine workers are letting off steam.

Round the Exhibitions in Jerusalem and Haifa

Sinai Simplified

SHMUEL Katz is exhibiting his "Sinai Impressions" at the Jerusalem Artists' House—pen-and-ink drawings, some coloured, clever and gifted, one or two even brilliant.

However, all these are never more than illustrations. One rarely has the feeling that Katz noted his impressions on the spot. They impress the onlooker as afterthoughts, prettified and formalized. Hardly ever does Katz seem shaken by the awe-inspiring magnificence of the Sinai, that primeval landscape that has remained unchanged since it saw the Giving of the Law. He simplifies the palette of the purple and lilac mountains down to the colour-scale of a cheap print.

In print, these drawings will look better than the originals. They give one the feeling that Shmuel Katz could do far better.

(See reproduction on P. 5)

Hada's Mosaics

ALSO exhibited at the Artists' House are mosaics by Chava Hada, of the young mosaicists who studied with Professor Orsolli. Hada is one of those who are technically the most accomplished. Her colour-scale is rich and well graded, her copies of birds and plants in the ancient mosaics of Israel are a pleasure to behold. Her free compositions, however, do not have the same quality; some, like the abstract design and the "Tiger," are outright failures.

As a freely composing artist Chava Hada has not yet achieved the standard of craftmanship as a mosaicist. One has the feeling that she is at her best when she restores ancient mosaics.

This, by the way, is as good a time as any to raise a point, which has to be made once and for all about mosaic work in Israel.

The graduates of Professor Orsolli's regrettably short course learned how to restore old mosaics by filling the empty spots with new cubes set into concrete. This method can also be used to new mosaics, but it will never be wholly satisfactory.

The classic way of laying mosaics is to stick the cubes upside down onto a detailed drawing of the design. The finished work is then reversed on a cement foundation and the paper washed off. This naturally, is only a very general description of the method by which ancient mosaics used to be made and continue to be laid abroad, but it should be enough to make it clear that the faces of the mosaics now made in Israel—are actually the obverse of mosaics laid in the generally accepted fashion. The surface will always be irregular and unpleasant, and wide interstices between the cubes making such mosaics unsuitable for use as outdoor pavements.

One must hope that Professor Orsolli will come back to take the pupils of his primary school through the high school of mosaic making.

International Show

THE Israel exhibit at this year's Sao Paulo Biennale will consist of works by the late Leopold Krakauer, and by Jean David, Giladi, Levanon, Galli and Paldi. Since the selection was made relatively early, there is reason to hope that this time the collection will be shown to the local public before it is sent abroad.

The secrecy veiling Israel's contributions to international art exhibitions is difficult to understand. In other parts of the world everyone who is concerned with the art problems of his country is given the opportunity to judge for himself the works that have been selected to represent the country abroad. With us both the selections and the results are treated like state secrets. Not a line has yet been published, for instance, about Israel's success at last year's Venice Biennale.

T.F.M.

THE 33 works chosen for the Sao Paulo show were selected by a committee appointed by the Director-General of the Ministry of Education and Culture and headed by Mr. M. Ardon, Advisor on Art Affairs to the Ministry.

The Ministry spokesman said this week that the committee had emphasized three aspects in choosing the works: local landscape; modern art; and drawings of the Judean Hills.

The Sao Paulo festival is held once every two years and is considered one of the important international art shows. Israel has participated in the last two exhibitions.

Mane Katz

MANE Katz's drawings to illustrate Isaac Katzenelson's "Poem on the Massacre of the Jewish People" are at the Haifa Municipal Museum. They are studies, for the most part in horror and fear (and it is to be said for their originality that in one instance alone could I detect the influence of Goya).

Horror is portrayed in diverse ways and not merely in the conventions of facial expression. The disproportionate hands are telling. The only kindly face is that of the horse which cradles the children. The Jew bears in one arm a child, in the other a rifle which he does not know how to hold. The Rabbi leads his shadowy followers in a stately dance but in this drawing, as in several others where sanctity is to be depicted, Katz merely delineates simplicity. It is easy to describe terror; purity of mind and the inner light are quite another matter.

The technical level typifies the first-class artist. There is nothing wrong about the inter-relationship of motifs. The drawing of the baby torn from its mother's breast forms a gigantic curve. Katz gets his space, the length of emaciated bodies across the paper, the figure that seems to fill the paper while leaving much of it blank.

In the smaller room there are oval oil miniatures by the same artist. Here the characteristic Katz colours of flaming red and orange are reserved for his Jewish subjects, the orange beard of a Hassid or the blaze of a wedding canopy. I took a liking to his flowers. These miniatures, however, vary in quality; too often it is difficult to distinguish the subject from the mass of colour.

Modern Litbos

CARMEL Studio is showing modern lithographs, some by artists not so often seen in Israel, e.g. Buffet, Pignon and Glava. The Monderini "Pan" with its sensuous volumes, the two Severinis' lively, coloured abstracts (that based on triangles and volumes seems to be a stylistic follow-on from the Monderini) and Music's "Horses" have, I think, been previously at this studio.

I was struck by Savuki's moon dreamland of trees, on a cobalt green background, which looks like a Klee inspiration. One gets an idea what the young Van Dongen might have become from his drawing of two women and a little girl in the park. The trio is balanced by the couple on the distant left, the colours by the contrast of the child's white dress with those of the women. Eral's African drawings (e.g. the baby almost engulfed in the gigantic curve of the mother's contour) possesses the grandiosity of his early days. Among other artists represented are Terenchikoviteh, Maserel (a woodcut), Brayer, etc.

H.

Pilot Will Fly On New Ejector

FLYING SEAT—This is the first picture to be released of a mock-up of a revolutionary new ejection seat designed to enable fliers to bail out safely from planes at supersonic speeds.

The new device, built by Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, is actually a parachute-equipped "flying seat." When the pilot pulls the D-shaped ring between his feet, a catapult ejects the seat which will then "fly" completely stable until a built-in parachute opens automatically.

Key features of the ejection seat, which can be adapted to fit into most Air Force jet fighters, interceptors or bombers, are the stub-like wings and the four-foot long boom to give protection against windblast.

Lockheed engineers predict that jet crew members will be able to bail out safely at stratospheric heights and up to twice the speed of sound—or even as low as 120 metres at 1,300 k.p.m.

HEARD ABROAD

The President of the United States is concerned only with making the Middle East safe for the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

— Mr. Ian Mikardo, M.P.

A tenant is not entitled to regard his house as his castle.

— Judge Clothier, at Lambeth County Court.

There is a close analogy between inflation and acute alcoholism. In both cases the condition of the body deteriorates and in both cases the patient himself feels better.

— Lord Citrarine.

HEBREW IN MEXICO

By PHILIP GILLON

ISRAELIS who go to Tijuana in Mexico need not worry if their Spanish is below standard: they will have to polish up their Hebrew. For the first person to whom Israelis are taken is Meyer, once of Rumania, then an Israeli, now a Mexican and owner of the Foreign Club — hotel, bar and restaurant — where he is rapidly accumulating money, with a dream of returning to Israel loaded with wealth. His great passion is to talk Hebrew: in return for speech in the holy tongue he is prepared to provide unlimited tequilla, a Mexican drink reminiscent of slivowitz, only more so.

Conversation, even in Hebrew, is no easy matter in Mexico. The people cannot live without music, Meyer explained: as a result the bars and restaurants are infested with troubadours, who besiege guileless visitors and proceed to provide music and song. We had a ten-piece band with two tenors performing next to the table throughout our so-called discussion. What is more, your Mexican is no believer in pianissimo — wind instruments, strings and voices compete with each other and first prize goes to the fortissimo. I noticed that Meyer looked somewhat surprised at some of my affirmatives — I wonder to what I said "Yes."

Two Groups

The Jewish community of Tijuana is naturally split into two groups. At one time the Sephardim and the "Germans" (presumably Ashkenazis) even formed two opposing clubs, but they have recently united. Meyer also told me with great delight that they have to pay double to Zionist funds, because Mexico City canvassers and so does neighbouring San Diego (across the border in the U.S.).

No Mexican visas or passports are needed for Americans to get from the U.S. into Mexico — on the contrary, honky-tonks, night clubs, restaurants and bars implore Americans in fabulous neon signs to come over and have a good time. There are even lawyers who claim (also in bright lights): "All types of legal matters arranged. Divorce and marriage a speciality." Apparently the Hollywood stars used to use Tijuana to straighten out their complicated matrimonial relationships — nowadays, of course, Hollywood has gone so excessively moral that they probably do not need a Mexican lawyer. A wave of virtue seems to have obsessed Los Angeles: everyone is teaching in Sunday school.

U.S. Vigilance

On the U.S. side of the border the police are very vigilant. They search cars for "wetbacks" — Mexicans trying to immigrate illegally — and for American teen-agers seeking the illicit delights of Tijuana. Parents in San Diego have succeeded in persuading their legislators that Mexico must be out-of-bounds to their youth: this followed a sensational case where 60 schoolchildren, including a football hero, were found to be narcotic addicts. They complain very bitterly about non-cooperation from the Mexican Government.

American teen-agers whom I have met deny that they are dope-fiends. They are all extremely pleasant and alert. At the moment they are split into two camps over Elvis into two camps over Elvis "Rock-'n-Roll" Presley. Some wear badges declaring their love for Elvis; others wear badges proclaiming that they hate him. His adorers grow Elvis side-burns and light candles to him in surreptitious voodoo-worship. The latest protest by his critics was to shave off all their hair and to explain that they are disciples of bald-headed Yul Brynner — if others can emulate Elvis, why cannot they look like Yul? First reaction of the principal of the high school involved was to send the egghead leader home to grow some hair. Revolution is pending.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME

202, 240, 33.3 & 43.9 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.35, 7.00 (tomorrow: 5.30 a.m., 5.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m. News: English: 7.45 p.m. French: 2.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including news): 8.00 a.m., 2.15, 6.00 and 11.00 p.m.

TODAY

9.00 a.m. Morning Programme (Haifa only), 6.30 Service, 6.37 Calisthenics, 6.47 Musical Clock (R), 7.15 Morning Melodies (R), 9.00 Close Down.

12.50 N. "Music at Noon" — Miriam Leon (Vocalist), 12.50 Military Bands (R), 12.50 Light Classical Music (R), 1.30 "Kabbalat Shabbat," 4.00 "Youth Corner," 4.30 Readings from Plato, 5.05 Classical Request Programme; Rossini: Overture "La Scala di Seta" (Eduard van Beinum); Rimski - Korsakov: "Scheherezade" (with David Oistrakh—Violin) (Conductor: Nikolai Gotovanov), 7.15 "We Present Tonight," 7.19 Bible Reading, 7.30 Programme for the 10th anniversary of the Nahal ensemble, 8.15 "Our Political Front," 8.25 "Musical Miniatures," 8.45 Readings by Y. Bertonov, 9.15 Premiere Concert: Kabalevsky: "The Comedians," op. 26, played by the Boston Promenade Orchestra, conducted by Artur Fiedler. Mozart: "The Musical Joke," K. 522, played by the Symphony of the Air, conducted by Hugo Fioratu. Milhaud: "Le Boeuf sur le Toit," played by the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Dmitri Mitropoulos. Offenbach: Suite from "Helen of Troy," played by the Ballet Theatre Orchestra, conducted by Josef Levine, 10.50 Folk Dances. 11.00 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies, 8.45 Israel Songs (R), 9.00 Morning Concert: Ibert: Divertissement. Miroir: Cantata for Purim. Hanan Schlesinger: Variations on Purim Songs. 9.45 New Inventions. 10.00 Musical Quiz. 10.30 Literary Corner. 11.00 Light Music. 11.30 "Three in a Boat." 12.20 Requests (R). 1.00 "Stage and Screen." 1.45 "We Present Tonight." 2.15 Musical Matinee. 2.45 Story of the Week. 4.00 Opera: Rossini: "Italiana in Algeri." 5.05 "Art and Culture." 5.35 Non Ant. 5.45 Science Studio. 7.15 Reading of the Megilla, transmitted from the Great Synagogue in Tel Aviv. 8.00 Questions & Answers —Shmuel Rosen. 8.25 Tunes by Offenbach and Strauss, played by the Kol Yisrael Orchestra. 9.10 Sport. 9.18 News-ref. 9.30 Purim Programme. 10.00 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

397, 468, 205, 48.9 & 32.5 M.

English News: 10.00 p.m.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR (32.5, 34.9 and 468 M.): Today: 1.45 "Light Fare." 2.15 Programme for Yemenites. 2.35 Close Down. 5.30 Torah Lesson for Ulpanim. 5.45 Yiddish-Hebrew Lesson. 6.00 Concert Preview. 6.30 Paul Weston, Tibor Kunszler, Billy Butterfield and their Orchestras. 7.00 Yiddish. 7.30 Ladino. 8.00 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.15 Turkish. 8.30 Rumanian. 8.45 Hungarian. 9.00 Interval. 9.30 French. 10.30 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (32.5 M.): Today: 6.25 News. 6.30 The Week in the Knesset. 6.45 Readings for Shabbat: Zachor. 6.55 Hebrew Programme. 7.05 News in Yiddish. Tomorrow: 6.25 News, 6.30 "Calling South Africa." 6.40 Special Purim Programme. 6.55 Yiddish Programme. 7.05 News in Yiddish.

Programme for the U.K.: Today: 11.30 a.m. News. 11.35 Readings for Shabbat: Zachor. 11.45 "Views on the News." Tomorrow: 11.30 a.m. Shavua Tov, News, Programme Highlights. 11.40 The Week in the Knesset. 11.55 Special Purim Programme. 13.10 Melaveh Malka.

ARMY PROGRAMME (44.6, 218, 226 & 238 M.): 6.00 Opening. 6.02 Request Programme for Hospitals. 6.30 Greetings for Shabbat. 6.45 Succos. 7.00 News. 7.30 Choir Tunes. 7.35 The Week in Israel and in the World. 7.40 Friday Night Concert: Works by Bupp, Bizet, Brahms, Glinka, Ponchielli and Herold. 9.10 Excerpts from Operas by J. Strauss. 9.50 News. 9.10 "Military Mail 1058—at your request." 10.00 Dance Music. 11.00 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.00 Opening. 6.02 Songs. 6.30 "The Night following Shabbat" — Programme by the Military Chief Rabbinate. 7.00 News. 7.10 Entertainment Records. 7.40 Folk Dances. 8.00 "Helen of Troy"—Musical programme. 8.30 Musical Parodies. 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (12.89, 14.92, 19.42 M.): 6.30-7.00 p.m. Today: News, News Talk, British Album. Tomorrow: News, News Talk. Review of the Weekly British press.

Radio Review

SCORN POURED ON U.S.

SOME years ago, an acquaintance of mine returned from his first visit to America. When I asked him for his impressions, he replied "Of everything you can say about the United States, the opposite is also true." This has always struck me as a sound judgment on that vast land of startling contrasts and illogical antitheses. It is most dangerous to be didactic about the U.S. — yet this was precisely the approach of Yigal Mosensohn in his talk last Saturday entitled "An Israeli's Impressions of Art and Culture in the United States."

The title in itself was far too bombastic as the talk tended to boil down to the New York theatre. It is as impossible to deduce the nature of the U.S. from New York as it would be to come to a conclusion about New York on the premise of Brooklyn.

It is, for instance, quite misleading in a talk on "Art and Culture in the U.S." to speak about a "theatrical abundance" and point to New York for proof. The plain fact about the theatre in the U.S. is its rapid disappearance. Leave Manhattan and a theatre is a rarity — occasional big-town stages, largely for pre-or post-Broadway runs, and university groups; otherwise the legitimate stage has been killed by television and cinema. The small-town theatre and the local repertory are things of the past. This is the essence of the situation and not the bright, showy productions of New York.

Perhaps because of this tendency to generalize, Mr. Mosensohn's talk was stimulating. Like so many other visitors from the Old World, his prophecy concerning American culture was one of scorn and doom. Moreover, he had the ideal voice for his subject matter (he should be tested for reading the Book of Jeremiah or any announcements regarding the imminence of Judgment Day). The talk was excellently written and — for all its controvertible statements ("in the course of a year not a single play worth seeing") as well as its familiar chestnuts ("everything is business," "decadence," "must amuse to be successful")—was well worth hearing. A pity its title was so pretentious and misleading.

Musical Explanation

ON Friday night, there was another discussion comparing different recordings of a well-known musical classic The work chosen was the Beethoven violin concerto and much of the programme centred around one of the most magical moments in all music — the first entry of the solo violin, as played by Kreisler, Heifetz and Oistrakh.

For the musical amateur, the comparison was highly revealing. The average listener might in the ordinary way hear these recordings at an interval of several months and is not adequately equipped to recall the different nuances for purposes of comparison. On the other hand, to hear a few bars at a time played by the respective soloists with musical experts on hand to point to the salient differences was an illuminating experience.

Tried Too Hard

The discussion itself tended to drag somewhat, especially as it was juxtaposed with such enchanting music. The contrast with the gods made the mortals appear clumsy and clay-footed. The participants (who were not clearly indentified in the course of the discussion) tried hard but occasionally gave the impression that they were talking because they felt it was expected of them rather than out of a spontaneous desire to put something across. However, the overall result was instructive, and with a certain tightening up of the spoken part (more sparkling members of the team or possibly a single commentator instead of a discussion group) the series deserves to continue.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: Nahal troupe's tenth anniversary (tonight at 7.50); Megillah reading from Great Synagogue, Tel Aviv (tomorrow at 7.15 p.m.); Ithik Manger's "Songs of the Megillah" (tomorrow at 8.35); "Let's be Critics" (Sunday at 10); Jerusalem Adloyada (Mon. at 1.30); Purim in new immigrant settlements (Mon. at 7.40); Programme by Ephraim Kishon (Mon. at 9); "The White Elephant" (Mon. at 9.30).

AUDIO

Arabic Transmissions Praised

THE achievements of the Arabic transmissions of Kol Yisrael have been highly praised by a neutral expert as one of the best of their kind in the entire Middle East.

In a letter to Dr. Shinnar, head of the Shlumim Corporation in Cologne, the Chief Editor of the German Press Agency, Mr. Fritz Sanger, recently wrote that Kol Yisrael's Arabic language broadcasts have been found to be superior to any of our transmissions in other languages.

Mr. Sanger based his observations on a detailed report prepared for the GPA by its Near East editor, Mr. Martin Abel, who himself is an expert in the field and speaks several Middle Eastern languages including Arabic and Hebrew.

"Kol Yisrael's Arabic news bulletins are interesting and well worth taking down," Mr. Abel wrote in his report. "They make very good use of Arabic radio and press reports and are very thorough; their linguistic level is good and their announcers are well above the average," Mr. Abel stated in his report.

WGT

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POST CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS. — 1. Time for fruit? 4. Igloo owner, perhaps. 8. Used by one of the Anthony? 10. On the surface, they're dreadful people. 12. They'll keep you out. 14. Possibly a crooner in court. 15. Housewife's means of applying the squeeze. 17. Due to be paid, alas! 21. Laid on. 22. Timber record? 25. Area plan. 26. Commonwealth Celebration. 27. Reeds out these letters. 28. This bird makes a nice pal. 29. In which the horses are free. 34. Quality of sound. 35. Down you go for a bathe. 36. Such a very little time. 37. Quite an accomplishment.

DOWN. — Record piece of discourtesy. 2. Trip to an ancient city? 3. Roberta's first gown. 4. May crest on top of "17 Across." 5. Not quite nine. 7. Native usually found in bed. 9. Somewhat untoward occurrence—to put it mildly! 11. Calculating nobleman? 13. If you're moving. 16. Wise Men of post dissolution. 18. One out of tidings that give satisfaction. 19. Taken for an outstanding performance. 23. Trying. 30. As high as you can do. 31. It may be a good thing to break the mitre. 32. He may give you a pang. 33. Sanctuary for the mental class. 36. First in the family. 38. Pre-bobber. 39. This way out 40. Heart of the apple. 41. Get on with it, Sir Isaac! 42. Admit to being a proprietor?

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS.—1. Potted 5. Mum. 8. Dune. 9. Ally. 10. De-me-an. 11. Mousetrap. 13. Lays. 15. Try. 16. Rupee. 17. C-over. 20. Poe. 22. Bar. 23. Putty (Media). 24. Melon. 26. Fee. 27. Expt. 28. Charistan. 31. Carabs. 32. (Medal)-Lion. 33. Chen. 34. Gay. 35. Blades.

DOWN.—1. Puddle. 2. Tummy-ache. 3. Mean. 4. De-port-ed. 5. Many. 6. Mail. 7. Bloater. 12. Ure. 14. Sent. 18. Obo. 19. Van-guard. 20. Pinhole. 21. Manatee. 24. Mat. 25. Unhere. 28. Fussy. 29. Sabra. 30. Hash.

BRIDGE

A PROBLEM

By JERUSALEMITE

N: S. A 9 5 4 3
H. K 9 4 3
D. 10
C. 10 8 2

W: S. K Q J 10 7
H. 7
D. K J 8
C. Q J 9 4

E: S. 8 6
H. A Q J 10 8 5
D. A Q 9
C. A K 5

WE are reproducing today a game which was actually played in the United States. The bidding was:

West	North	East	South
1S	—	—	1H
3S	4H	—	4NT
—	5D	—	7H
—	—	—	

The bidding was rather reckless. With any opening lead but a spade declarer's task would have been simple: he would ruff two diamonds in dummy and run off his trumps, squeezing West in the black suits.

But when West did open with the king of spades, declarer had to resort to brilliancy in order to bring home his grand slam.

Our readers are requested, please, to find with open cards South's winning line of play which Mr. A. D. Davis, the actual declarer, had to work out without a peep into the closed East-West hands.

A free three-month subscription to the Post, will, as usual, be awarded for the first correct solution opened on Sunday, March 24. The full solution will be given on Friday, March 22.

Fair Deal for Older Women

By David Krivine
I.L.O. Correspondent in Israel

PERHAPS the most hard-pressed section of the labour force in the older woman worker. First of all, she is considered "old" for employment purposes before a man is. "In some trades," states the I.L.O. (The Employment of Older Women, International Labour Review, July 1959), "women are not taken on above the age of 35." At the same time the number of older women in the population is increasing more rapidly than the number of old men. In the United States there are a million more women over 65 than there are men of that age.

Despite the extension of old-age pension schemes, in many countries the proportion of all the women over 65 that are job-holders or job-seekers is between 10 and 15 per cent (e.g. in France, Germany, Switzerland, Yugoslavia). Yet they suffer grievously from unemployment. Statistics in Belgium gave recently the following proportion of totally unemployed persons in the different age groups:

	Women	Men
Under 50 years	11.7	4.5
50-65 years	20.4	12.7

More women are out of work than men; and of the women over 50, one in five is unemployed.

Object to Older Women

If you ask the average employer why this situation exists, he will answer bluntly that the older woman worker is no good. It cannot be denied that she is indeed less capable of prolonged strenuous physical effort than her juniors. This is particularly true if it is recalled that in her earlier years she had a working week of some 48-75 hours in the workplace and another 28 hours at household duties. Working women do practically all their own washing (in Sweden — perhaps the richest country in Europe per head of population—only six per cent of all washing is handled by commercial laundries), and the great majority have no domestic help. Plainly such a past has not served to keep women perennially young and fit.

Yet the amount of jobs that require muscular exertions is steadily diminishing. Is the older women unfit for every type of employment?

After correlating the research made on this question, the I.L.O. comes to the conclusion that much of the bias is without justification. A survey in France showed that, even where the quantity of a worker's output falls off with age the high standard of the work is maintained. Moreover "in business and administration, age tends to be accompanied by a distinct improvement in quality, which continues up to the age of 65 and over in certain occupations. The same applies to women who are skilled workers or supervisors and even to semi-skilled workers and operatives in the metallurgical and textile trades, who turn out their best work between the ages of 50 and 54."

The older woman is absent from work less often and for shorter periods than her younger colleagues, and that includes absenteeism for reasons of ill-health. Her pride in her job is greater. A British enquiry concluded in favour of the older workers "by reason of the stabilising influence they exert and their qualities of reliability, conscientiousness and steadiness, which more than make up for their slower tempo." A big store in America found that efficiency for the age group 60 to 80 *(sic.)* "is equal to, if not greater than the younger workers."

Playthings of Circumstance

The accent on appearance for sales-girls is probably a shopkeepers' superstition. Does the average, and particularly the older customer not want primarily attentive and patient service? "One is entitled to wonder," remarks the I.L.O. "whether this ingrained belief that customers insist on being served by young, attractive women is necessarily good for business."

Unfortunately women let themselves be the playthings of circumstance. Unwilling to acquire skills through training, they necessarily find themselves relegated to strictly manual toil on the factory belt. Incidentally, when handling and processing articles on conveyors, "women display far greater manual dexterity than men." This talent encourages them to dispense with even basic training. As they get older, they should in all fairness be transferred to automatic machines that are easier to run. But the employers recruit instead young girls — once more unskilled — who are willing to work for low wages. The older woman is shelved. And surprising to relate, there is, up to the present, no such thing in the modern world as a national vocational training and rehabilitation scheme for older women.

Tasks Twofold

The task facing the working women's organizations is twofold. First there is the job familiar to all progressive trade unions of demanding an extension of vocational training (and re-training) as well as fighting for the principles that jobs should be allocated by merit, not prejudice. Secondly the women's unions need to concern themselves with the 50 hours of overtime carried out by the modern female employee—i.e. the work that she does for her husband and children in the home.

Here lies the true obstacle to sex equality in the employment field. Women workers urgently need domestic help, cheap laundry services, good nurseries for the children, canteen facilities, special shopping hours, food stores that will take orders by phone and do their own delivering, etc. Welfare arrangements are needed not only in the factory these days. The home is a workplace too.

Two Ladies Of the Lamp

By a Special Correspondent

WHEN the Neve Haim home for aged oriental Jews opened six months ago, two nurses took up their duties at the outpatient clinic. One is Iris Arbib, a 23-year-old immigrant from Tripoli. The second, Katie Mackstar from Baghdad, is 70.

Iris came to Israel with her family in 1952. Her parents settled at Ashkelon, and she went to the Hadassah nursing school. After completing her training there she worked at the Hadassah hospitals in Jerusalem and Beersheba. As time went on, she says, she developed a special interest in her aged patients. And so, when the opportunity was offered, she was transferred to Malben's Neve Avot camp for the aged in Pardess Hanna.

Iris gives skilled care while Katie, with her gentle kindness, helps the patients forget their ills.
Photo by Prior

Katie had arrived in this country alone a year before Iris. The Jewish Agency sent her to the Pardess Hanna immigrant camp for the aged. Then, like all the other Iraqis there, she was transferred to Neve Haim. That is, briefly, how the two nurses met — the answer to a question one is bound to ask on entering the institution's clinic.

What a quaint picture they make: Iris, tall, comely, brown-eyed with apple-red cheeks and glossy black curls. Katie, small and fragile, red wool scarf tied over her head to keep off the draught, blue-eyed and smiling away at least one of her seven decades.

"They like me to feed them when they are sick," explained Katie. "They call me 'Little Mother'." She was referring to residents whose average age is about three years more than her own.

Katie is certainly not old in anything but years. Does her secret of longevity lie in a comfortable, sheltered life? Her parents were dead before she reached the end of her first year. An aunt looked after her and, at the age of four, took her to Singapore. There she led a childhood of poverty and hardships.

At 17 she married a fairly successful businessman. He was good to Katie. It looked as if her troubles were over.

Her first child died at birth. For some time it seemed as if she couldn't have another baby. At last one did live. It was a boy — joy of joys. They poured upon him all their love, made him the object of their most ambitious dreams. When it was certain that he must be their only child, Katie decided to learn a profession. She chose nursing. When he was 12 years old, the boy came home from playing cricket one day. That night he complained of pain in his leg. Forty-eight hours later he was dead.

They left Singapore for Calcutta, broken in spirit. A year after putting in their new home her husband breathed his last. Katie returned to Baghdad.

But she couldn't settle down there again. She applied for a permit to go to Palestine. After weary months all was arranged and then the war put an end to her plans. She had to remain in Baghdad 12 more years — years of loneliness, disappointments, hatred and fear.

Today, at Neve Haim, the process has been reversed. Katie is growing young again. In this, one of the 14 Malben homes and villages for the aged, she has voluntarily resumed a nursing job.

They are a happy contented community now but were a tough problem to start with. Most of them come from small villages, are completely illiterate and without professions. They were embittered at the hard life in Iraq and the cruel discrimination against Jews under which they suffered. "When an Arab came from the opposite direction, we had to step off the sidewalk," they explained.

They are full of strange superstitions. When, for instance, it was suggested to them to have a home of their own in Neve Haim, a delegation of them visited the area and voted against it. They maintained that the lovely old eucalyptus and poplar trees and beautiful flowering shrubs would be a cause of sickness and death. It took Malben supervisors many tedious hours of discussion and consultation with their "ancients" to persuade them of the contrary.

Culturally, the residents of Neve Haim also differ from other Oriental immigrants. All those who are physically fit are voluntarily busily employed. Though they can neither write nor read they attend Hebrew courses, and special instructors read to them from the newspapers and explain current events. They are also learning various handicrafts, such as embroidery and carpet weaving. Their sole original handicraft, the making of splendid mosaics, is fully encouraged. Malben authorities have found that the concentration of the aged of a particular ethnic group, giving them a sheltered life apart, has made for successful adjustment to new conditions.

Their health is also being taken good care of, thanks to a considerable extent to Iris and Katie. Iris may be more nimble with her fingers and lighter on her feet, but Katie makes up for this by emanating an aura of kind wisdom and gentleness. Day or night, rain or shine, none enter the clinic at Neve Haim unwillingly, none leave discouraged. The two ladies in white are at their post.

Diary Of A Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

RUMBLES of thunder and other sinister sounds echoing all the way from England portend events of great significance happening there. Rumours fly between Manchester and Nahariya. Something is certainly up. The fact, when it is revealed, proves to be no more expected than the fancy when a letter from one of my spies tells me that the Head of the Family has decided to recognize the State of Israel "de jure." Can only gasp in astonishment and wonder what on earth will happen next.

•

THE Head of the Family has long since held the idea that a Jewish homeland is a fine idea and worthy of annual subscriptions, his wife's attendance at bridge teas and other manifestations of support. It is not the idea that he has any objection to. It is the translation of the idea into reality and members of his family (albeit very humble and unimportant ones) actually taking seriously what he has pronounced to be not merely "nonsense" but "dangerous nonsense" at that.

•

AM alarmed at the thought that maybe advancing years are softening him up, but reports reach me that it is not that which has caused his change of heart. He has been heard to say that he is "getting fed up with this feller Nasser" and this, if Mr. Nasser but knew, is the voice of doom. Also I think he wants to demonstrate the fact that nobody can push him around and tell him what to think. When large and powerful nations rushed to recognise our State, he reserved his comment but now when there is talk of sanctions and ostracism he has made up his mind that the State is a Good Thing.

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FURTHER rumbles attend the announcement that he is going to come here and see for himself. We are thrown into a panic at this intelligence and all start running around trying to fix things up to make a good impression. I put my race-course cap on again and get on with the painting. Head of the House goes round repairing switches that have been broken for five years. The children pick their clothes up off the floor at the first (or maybe the second) time of asking. Nimrod, affected by the general restlessness, stays out of the house for three days and nights and comes back with a black eye and some fur missing from his coat.

•

WE warn the neighbours and the Local Council about the coming visit and mention that the Head of the Family has to be approached with great care. Nobody is allowed to eat apples (easy this one) or celery in his presence. Doors must not be left open or sentences unfinished. Fidgeting is forbidden, as are loud noises, animals in the house (haven't told Nimrod yet) and lying in bed after seven o'clock in the morning. Hope sincerely that the electricity shortage will be eased by the time he comes as he will certainly take a poor view of cold water ablutions. He will arrive for Passover and stay for Independence Day, which he probably thinks will be something like Aldershot Tattoo. Can see there's going to be some excitement in Nahariya this spring.

To the Lady in the White House

No answer or acknowledgement has so far been received to the following letter.
—Ed. J.P.

21 January 1957

To:
Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Eisenhower,

Forgive me, an ordinary Israeli housewife, if I take the liberty of writing to you, the First Lady of the United States. But as both wife and mother of a soldier, I am sure you will understand the feelings prompting this letter. It is about my son Jonathan, not long turned 22, who is a flying officer in the Israel Air Force. He was shot down over Ras Nasrani, at the southern tip of the Sinai Peninsula, on November 2 last year and was returned to us by a Colombian unit of UNEF with three other of our boys only the day before yesterday.

I am writing after visiting him in hospital where the doctors — both our own and from the Red Cross — are examining and treating his tortured body. After what he has been through, I suppose we stupid thank God he is alive. Last night, sitting at his bedside, he told me what had happened to him. It is a story too horrible to relate in detail, incredible in the year 1957. But it is borne out by all the physical signs of torture and the bitterness it has left in his mind. Here are but the most essential facts, as Jonathan told them to me:

"I was flying over Ras Nasrani when I received a direct hit on my left foot and was forced to land. I had no sooner extricated myself from my plane and put a bandage on my wound when I lost consciousness for seven hours. An Egyptian patrol found me and jabbed bayonets into my body to find out whether I was still alive. They took off my watch and emptied my pockets and then began dragging me along the ground towards Ras Nasrani.

"There, I was given three injections and the following morning I was taken to Sharm el-Sheikh where an officer — who claimed to be a doctor — took the bandage off my foot. Despite the fact that it was by now filthy, he simply put it back again on the wound, without a dressing or any treatment. Not long afterwards, they blindfolded me and took me southwards by boat, a journey lasting two whole days, and I was landed at a military camp. I was driven from there to Cairo, lying on the floor of a bus. For three-and-a-half days, since I had been captured, I had received no food.

"The morning after I reached Cairo, six officers came to my cell and began questioning me. When I refused to disclose anything, apart from personal information, they began to torture me. Burning cigarettes were pushed up my nostrils and into my ears; lit matches were held against my face.

"When all this failed, they gave me two injections which left me in a state of stupor until darkness came. I was put on a table and injections were stuck into all parts of my body. Then, they rolled me off the table onto the floor and started dragging me around. Each time I fainted, and I lost consciousness many times, they threw cold water over me.

"Finally, they took me to a hospital where I thought my tortures had come to an end. But then began a new kind. They put an apparatus over my head and between my ears and gave me electric shocks, sneering that I was being X-rayed. An army doctor, with the rank of Captain, then began operating on my leg, without anaesthetic, and after this they put me back in my cell.

"I lay there for six weeks without any possibility of washing or changing my filthy clothes. Only on the day before I was visited by a man from the International Red Cross. I washed and a rug and eating utensils were put in my cell. Soon after, I was transferred to another cell where there were three other Israeli prisoners.

"On January 17, ten Egyptian soldiers came to our cell and began beating us up. I was tickled in the eye by a nailed jackboot, dragged and kicked again, and then they started punching and jumping on my body.

"Six days after this we were told to gather our things together and Military Police came to take us away. They would not let us take anything with us. They took us to Ismailia where we were handed over to a Canadian Officer of U.N.E.F. who brought us to the Ottoman unit. The Colonel was treated us cordially and with kindness — it was the first human treatment meted out to me since I was shot down over Ras Nasrani."

I was horrified, and since he told me these and other things I have felt like crying or have been filled with anger; it is because I feel so helpless about the suffering or bringing his torturers to account that I am writing to you in the sincere hope that from your exalted position you may raise your voice in protest against such savagery. Perhaps this sounds rather naive, or you may shrug your shoulders and say "That is war — and what was your son doing over Ras Nasrani anyway?" My answer is simple. My son, like any other soldier, and not unlike your own son when in Korea, was doing his duty towards his country.

Jonathan's treatment at the hands of his captors defies any human or civilized standards — either in peace or war. Even making allowance for passions excited by the fighting, I can find no explanation for his brutal torture other than his captors — soldiers of rank and doctors—are evil men whose conduct brings dishonour to their honoured professions and the utmost shame to their own people.

Please forgive me for writing to you in this way, as I know that my son is just one individual case in a limitless ocean of human misery. But surely those who have beaten and tortured him are in the position to beat and torture all free men in their path. They seek to force their barbarous code upon all mankind and will succeed if no one stands up to them. Your protest would make these brutal minions of the dictator feel the vigour of the world's moral strength. They would get the lashing they deserve before God and man.

Yours very sincerely,
(MRS.) HANNA ETKES
1 Shivat Zion Head,
Haifa, Israel.

DOMESTIC LETTER BOX

SUN RAY HEATING

REFERRING to the letter on "Heat in Winter" in your issue of February 22, I should like to point out that heating our houses in wintertime in a climate like ours is really a problem. Winters are usually too mild or too short to justify the high investments for any type of built-in ("central") heating — at least for our popular and cheaper housing; actually nobody in our poor country should undertake it.

There is, however, one cheap system of winter heating — unfortunately it is not so adaptable for schools and office buildings — and that is by capturing the sun's rays. Solar heating, which of course has to be planned before a house comes up and can be applied to existing buildings in exceptional cases only, is being used in several, much colder, countries. The problem is to let the sun in (through glazed openings big enough for the purpose) in winter, but to exclude it effectively in the warmer months. This can be done; it needs only careful planning and does not cost a pruta afterwards. Under certain conditions it is possible to visualise a house or a flat which needs only portable heaters for the few sunless days and cold evenings of our winter.

U. K. UNGER

Haifa, February 28.

BUTTER PREFERRED

MOLLY Bar-David wrote in your issue of February 22, that in the Netherlands most of the population prefers margarine to butter.

I am born in the Netherlands and in Israel just a short time. I can tell you that the people in the Netherlands prefer the taste of butter but have not the money to buy it. The largest part of the population in the Netherlands buys margarine because it is much cheaper than butter.

M.C. GILBER-HERTJES

Ramat Chen, February 22.

Fasbion Highblights

A fashionably clad audience vied with the mannequins at the Dan Hotel show in Tel Aviv.

Salon Budapest showed its new collection of smart wearable spring and summer fashions for morning and evening. Two models of locally made material of black and white checks buttoned down the front, with huge pockets and an interesting white pique collar for trim, struck an original note. Another two-piece with blue and white horizontal stripes looked smart and youthful.

Aled showed four spring models. Tomato red was the colour of a svelte one-piece frock with a boat neckline. The weave of the dress was the practical wevenit, while the waistline and cuffs were interesting hand-knit. Illustrated is a spring suit of lime and white dots. It is worn with a very lightweight white sweater. Aled's smart styling and beautiful craftsmanship make its knitwear outstanding.

Rosen's furs added glamour to the show. A Persian broadtail (something new in fur) sports coat had a straight buttoned-down-the-front look with a slight flare at the back to give it swagger. An ocelot sports jacket was attractive.

Zimroni's sports blouses were of the simple tailored type that Tel Avivians love to wear. Mandler supplied the shoes, Salon Bella the hats and "New Line" the underwear. The costume jewellery was by Anog and the make-up by Miriam.

R. P.

Brown Sugar Delights

By Molly Bar-David

FOR years and years I've hankered for the opportunity to make Matrimony triangles, a nut spice cake, real fudge and Brown Betty, but what was the use? Without brown sugar these dishes — and dozens of other inspired ones — had to remain unattainable. But now, and all because of the austerity touch, I'm going to go to town with baking brown-sugar delights, and buy the white sugar off-ration for our cup of tea. So here are some truly exciting recipes that I've kept pinned up for ten years waiting for this day:

Brown Betty

Brown Betty is an apple dessert which we had in wintertime in Canada, where McIntosh Reds or Grimes Golden or Jonathans or Winesaps were as plentiful as oranges and grapefruits are in Israel. Admittedly to make this dessert of apples only would cost a fortune in Israel, so in the season of vegetable marrows I use two parts marrows with a little lemon juice to one part apples, and you can also use soaked dried apples. This dish is also excellent made of rhubarb or figs in season or apricots or even sweet melons. You can use soaked dried fruit too. This week I'm going to experiment and try Brown Betty with slices of pumpkin. *(dla'at)* mixed with dried soaked apple, and add a generous sprinkling of cinnamon.

3 cups apples or other fruits, or fruity-vegetables, sliced thin, 2 cups soft bread crumbs, ¾ cup brown sugar, 1 lemon, rind and juice, ½ tsp. cinnamon, ¼ tsp. grated nutmeg, 3 tbsps. margarine, ¼ cup water.

Melt the margarine and add the crumbs; mix the sugar, spice and lemon rind. Put one-quarter of the crumbs in the bottom of a buttered dish (a wonder pot will do fine if your electric bill won't allow you to use your oven). Then halve the apples. Sprinkle with half the sugar and spices, then add another quarter of the crumbs, the remainder of the apples and the sugar and spices. Sprinkle the lemon juice over this and the water (if you are using marrows then also put lemon juice on the vegetable direct), and put the rest of the crumbs on the top. Cover closely and bake 45 minutes and then uncover so that it will brown quickly. Serve with whipped cream or with sweetened sour cream.

Nut Spice Cake

This makes a very big cake — fills your big wonder pot to the very brim. So if your baking pot is small, reduce the recipe by one-third.

3 cups sifted cake flour, 1½ tsps. soda, ½ tsp. salt, 2 tsps. cinnamon, 1 tsp. ground cloves or allspice mixed, ½ cup margarine, 1 cup white sugar, 1 cup brown sugar, 3 eggs, 1½ cups lebenia, ½ cup chopped nuts, any kind.

Sift flour, soda, salt, spices together. Cream margarine; add sugars gradually. Cream well. Add eggs, one at a time, and beat well after each addition. Add sifted dry ingredients alternatively with lebenia. Add nuts with last addition of dry ingredients. Pour into layer-cake pans lined with greased paper or into a large wonder pot. Bake in a moderate oven for about 45 minutes. Cool and frost with Brown Sugar Frosting.

Brown Sugar Frosting (Uncooked)

2 cups brown sugar, ½ cup margarine, ¼ tsp. vanilla, top milk.

Cream margarine well (doing this with a mixmaster is wonderful). Add sugar gradually and cream very well; add vanilla and just enough top milk (perhaps a spoon or two) to enable you to spread the icing between the layers of the cake and over the top. If you have used a wonder pot you can split the cake once or twice through and fill.

Brown Sugar Frosting (Cooked)

2½ cups brown sugar, ¾ cup milk, 2 tbsps. margarine, ½ tsp. vanilla.

Cook sugar with milk until it forms a soft ball when dropped in cold water (about half an hour); add margarine and vanilla. Remove from fire and beat until cool and the right consistency to spread on the cooled cake.

Butterscotch

This is a delicious candy, very chewy and velvety, very easy to make and much cheaper than anything you can buy in the way of sweets.

Put two cups brown sugar, ¾ cup margarine, ¾ cup water in frying pan, boil and stir until the spoon leaves a track in the bottom of the pan, or a few drops poured in cold water form a hard ball. Stir to prevent burning. If you like you can sprinkle shelled peanuts in the buttered pans before pouring over the well-whipped butterscotch. When cool, mark into squares.

Chocolate Fudge

You can leave the cocoa or chocolate out of this recipe and get a beautiful blond fudge. If you do, it is better than to use cream or evaporated milk instead of plain milk (you can use plain milk but if you do add an extra tablespoon of margarine). Nuts or raisins or candied peel may be added to fudge but this should be done when the fudge is already thick and beaten until almost creamy.

2 cups brown sugar, 2 tsps. syrup or honey, 4 tbsps. cocoa or 2 squares chocolate, 1 cup milk, 2 tbsps. margarine, 1 tsp. vanilla.

Place sugar, syrup or honey, milk and chocolate over slow fire, and stir occasionally to prevent burning; boil until a few drops poured in cold water form a soft ball that will hold together when rolled between the fingers. Add an eighth of a teaspoonful of salt and the margarine and vanilla. Let cool until it may be dented with the fingers and beat until thick and creamy and pours with difficulty. Pour in buttered pan. Mark in squares. It cools hard in a few minutes.

Kugel

Here's what to do with that extra fat you got on your last meat ration. I used to make this dish when I had left-over Shabbat kahs but it can be made of rolls or even bread.

5 rolls, 200 grams meat fat (suet) chopped fine, ½ cup brown sugar, 1 tbsp. honey, 1 tsp. cinnamon, 1 grated lemon rind, 1 tbsp. water, Salt, Stewed or fresh fruit (prunes are very good), or jam.

Soak rolls in water, then press quite dry. Mix remaining ingredients except fruit with the soaked bread to make a dough. Line a wonder pot with alternative layers of dough and fruit. Bake slowly for about two hours, basting often with fruit juice. If you use jam instead of fruit you will find that basting with orange juice gives it a very nice flavour.

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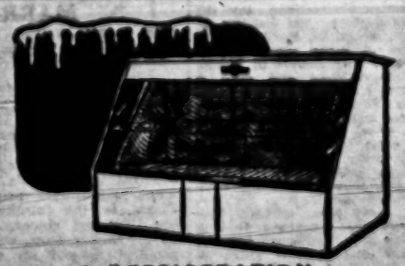
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It's better when it's BLUE BAND

EGYPTIAN WRITERS and WRITING

By GEORGES KETMAN

IF a foreign intellectual passing through Cairo a few months ago had asked to meet representatives of the Cairene intelligentsia, he would have been introduced to persons who have now been divested of all importance by the Suez-Sinai campaign. He would have met Copts, Jews or Lebanese from stocks rooted in Egypt for at least a century, or persons of mixed ancestry disparagingly called *bazvalmites* in Arabic slang. Olive-skinned, swarthy or having that ivory pallor one only finds in the Orient, they spoke, for the most part, a perfect French learned from the Jesuit fathers of Faggalah, or an Oxford English acquired from British governesses.

They were always up-to-date on what was going on in the world, read "Foreign Affairs" and the polylingual Roman review "Botteghe Oscure," had digested authors as dissimilar as Marx, Heidegger and Stirner, and—what is more unusual than one would suspect — they had also read Hallaj and Djabarti. Some went abroad every year to renew their contacts with such illustrious Western figures as Jaspers, Abellio or Papini. George Henein, Munir Hafez, Magdi Wahba, Lutfallah Soliman and Ali el-Shalakani are the sort of writers we are referring to.

Swallowed by Sands

They had tried to establish a bridge to the West with an irregular periodical appropriately entitled "The Sands' Share," with one issue each devoted to Nietzsche, Kafka, and Kierkegaard. In the light of subsequent political developments the artificiality of the enterprise became all the more evident. Published by a very restricted group, and intended for a *happy few* readers, the magazine fulfilled no real need, was not addressed to any specific public, and pretended, not without a certain presumption, to teach the West about its own thinkers. An exceptionally high quality might have justified the publication of these essays, but this was by no means the case.

These publisher-intellectuals were unaware of the situation of their class and that it was in its death throes. In the face of an ascendancy of socialist thought, and in the midst of the agrarian reform, they went on collecting paintings of the Paris School and the old rugs and gewgaws of Fabergé, indifferent to the great social and political metamorphosis taking place under their noses, and which heralded, if not their extermination, then at least their moral and economic decline, they thought they were the heirs, at a distance of 20 centuries, of the ancient Alexandrian élites.

They claimed as their own the contemporary Alexandrian poet: Constantine Kavafy (who wrote in Greek) and Giuseppe Ungaretti (in Italian), as well as that exceptional offshoot, the novelist Albert Cossery. But they had forgotten that if the composite sixth century population spoke Greek in Alexandria it was because that was the most widespread language in use in the eastern Mediterranean, and that cosmopolitanism only flourishes in an atmosphere of tolerance and under the aegis of a strong empire, while Islam is essentially xenophobic. Nor did they seem to grasp that their preoccupation with metaphysics, dandyism, Julian the Apostate, and the *Sephirot* — in a nation 80 per cent illiterate — was not only paradoxical, but scandalous.

Then came the great break. The direction of Egypt's revolutionary politics hardly left any choice: they had to opt for the West or for Egypt. More precisely, for an Egypt whose language most of them spoke rather badly, and which was throwing up social classes hostile to the world they represented. Some left for Europe, while others found a way out by consoling themselves with the declarations of the independent French left wing, which reminded them of their youthful Communist enthusiasm, when they had learned the words of the International and had sold the family rugs and jewels to buy books. They declared themselves left-wingers while the Nasser Republic actually prohibited them from indulging in political activity, threatened them with further nationalization of their property, and sold at auctions the valuables of the royal family, whose drawing rooms they had once frequented.

Georges Ketman lived in Egypt for many years and speaks Arabic fluently. His father is of Afghan origin, while his mother is German. He is 36 years old, and writes in French; a novel, "Un personnage sans couronne," was published by Plon in 1952, and his second novel, "Les Princes," is to appear this month. The second part of this article will appear on this page next week.

Only two or three of these writers still survive and they are the ones who speak Arabic fluently and whose Communist proselytism has fallen in with the tone and trend of Egyptian politics. If we use the word "survive" it is because the measures promulgated by Nasser regarding all French and English cultural activity have reduced all the others to silence, or to mute conformity. It has been compromising in recent months to speak French or to maintain relations with France. We should deplore this in the name of cultural freedom, but not in the name of French culture. The legend of French cultural influence in Egypt is one of the most extraordinary deceptions to which this culture has fallen victim. The balance sheet of French cultural losses in Egypt has little more to show than several dozen poems written in the manner of Anna de Noailles or Gustave Kahn, a score of lectures, and a number of film shows.

Well then, you are bound to ask, hasn't any one taken over, is Egypt a country without a head or brain? It would not be entirely fair to answer with an outright "no." There are several persons in Cairo who bear some resemblance to those whom one is accustomed to call intellectuals, and who are not cosmopolitans without a future. They already came forward about three or four years ago, and one would have to be quite naive not to know what formed and directed them. One would have to be even blinder than Taha Hussein to explain his anti-French measures only by base personal reasons, for long before the revolution, as Minister of Education, he closed down the French archaeological sites in Upper Egypt and the French Law School in Cairo — even though his wife was French and his son spent many years studying in France. These measures already showed the significance of the nationalist movement, which was at work agitating during the last years of the former régime, and which was producing the new intelligentsia at students' meetings and street demonstrations.

Unlike their predecessors, the new intelligentsia are very rarely polylingual. They have read very little, mostly bad translations of Dostoyevsky and Sartre. They are badly dressed, they don't wear glasses, and they have been hungry. Almost all of them write for the newspapers and some write film scripts for the movies.

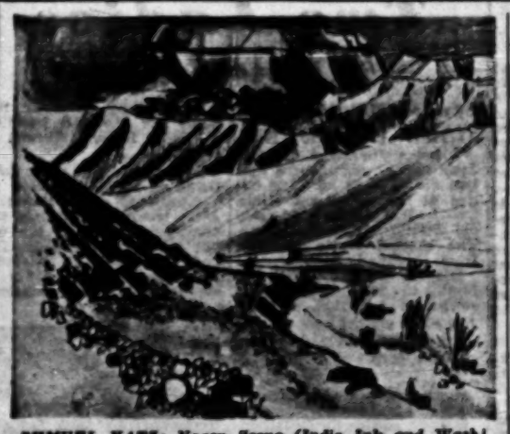
No Leisure or Money

The absence of culture seems to me to be the outstanding characteristic of these new intellectuals. To read a lot, you have to have leisure and money, because foreign books cost two or three times as much in Cairo as in their countries of origin. They have very little leisure and almost no money. Furthermore, there are few Arabic translations of the masterpieces of world literature, and many of them are very poorly done. To read Dostoyevsky in a French translation, or Stendhal in the original, calls for a knowledge of French — or of English, if it is Toynbee or Joyce — which hardly any of them possess.

Finally—and perhaps above all — culture is the province of the rich and exhausted classes, it is the property of those "who do not belong." There is small cause for wonder then that these intellectuals knov Gide, Huxley, Moravi or Faulkner only by name.

Almost all of them come from the villages of Egypt. They have been hungry because they are the sons of peasants or of impoverished petty officials, and this explains their attitude to the people who would go to Europe to overload their stomachs, and who were the exploiters of their fathers. Even today, under a régime which appeals for their services, they have hardly more money than can buy a watery stew for lunch, and a plate of beans and salad for dinner. Their lack of money is almost a metaphysical state; as Cossery put it, they are "eternal beggers in the best of all possible worlds." They tolerate American cars and 400,000 franc pink refrigerators, with which the U.S. floods the Egyptian market, but believe that those who acquire them do so dishonestly. Their unique authority does not come from their position as intellectuals—white-collar workers are not very highly thought of in the Orient, where only poets and journalists enjoy a certain amount of prestige — but from the fact that they are in the same social position as most of the nest-feathering officers of the new régime.

Here it would be worthwhile to clarify our terms. In the West, the world 'intellectual' describes a certain type of thought capable of dealing with general problems and of approaching them from a new point of view. This does not apply to the new Cairo intelligentsia. For them, the essay is a difficult, unrewarding and foreign form. Newspaper articles about the influence of Western culture on Egyptian students — one of the most difficult subjects a "nationalized" journalist could undertake, both because of his own limited knowledge and the level of his 600,000 readers — are tiresome compilations of commonplaces and anecdotes stuck together any old way. One of the rare theoreticians of the new régime, the only one perhaps who has thought of the problems of a modern Egypt with a certain breadth, is... Gamal Abdul Nasser!



RHMUEL KATZ: Negev Scene (India Ink and Wash) From his exhibition at the Jerusalem Artists House.

Dosh in Book Form

220 ISRAEL CARTOONS BY DOSH (Kariel Gardosh). Introduction by Ephraim Kishon. Karni Publishers Ltd. Tel Aviv. Price IL9.90.

Dosh has become one of the most talked about and popular names in Israel. It was no surprise to learn that the first edition of his book of cartoons was sold out within weeks and that a second impression has been hurriedly produced.

In his appreciative introduction, Dosh's colleague and good friend Ephraim Kishon explains that Dosh is really a writer frustrated by language difficulties and that his cartoons are really journalistic *tours de force*. He points out that Dosh is no great draughtsman but draws with his head rather than his hands. This indeed, we agree, is the hall-mark of a great artist.

The cartoons date from the end of 1949 to the middle of 1956, embracing the period when Dosh contributed to "HaOlam Hazeh" and later "Ma'ariv." He now, of course, enlivens this paper with reprints accompanied by English captions, thus winning an even wider audience. The public may be just a little disappointed to learn that Dosh's latest are not included in this book; the height of his popularity was probably reached when he expressed Israel's feelings during the Sinai Campaign and its aftermath.

While Dosh has always drawn with his head, the book also shows how not only his rendering has improved but how much more surely he handles the set of symbols he has evolved, the most famous of course being little Israel. Since 1953, Dosh has never looked back; his drawing has become more powerful in simplicity of treatment and his style is recognized as his own.

Above all, Dosh has produced more than a collection of cartoons. This book is probably one of the best histories of our troubled young State that has been published so far.

M. BONNEN

Ingathered Exiles

FACES OF ISRAEL. Album of drawings by Ruth Blumenthal with an introduction by D. A. Friedman. Rubin Mass, Jerusalem.

The 12 heads in black and white on half-tone backgrounds by Ruth Blumenthal are typical of the many sketches by her published in the past on this page. However, the passage of time seems to have added little to her perceptiveness or technique; her studies remain sketches and nothing more.

The selection purports to cover *kibbutz galuyot*, and for the most part seems to be faithful renderings of what the artist sees in front of her. However Miss Blumenthal, being a physician, should the more easily realize that every racial group has its own particular facial characteristics, and not simply because they *look* that way, but because they derive a particular aspect from typical bone structure, and form of nose and eye: their look comes from their racial stock and environment; their shape of jaw and lip from their language.

In short, it is not enough to copy, even if one copies from nature extremely well.

The album is printed on thin shiny paper, and the cover is buckled under cellophane. However the Yemenite head on the cover is well put in and the best of the collection.

D.N.

Geography Of Dead Sea Area

HEVEL YAM HAMELAH (The Dead Sea Region). By J. Almog and B.Z. Eshel. Edited by R. Alhalay. Index by G. Kressel. 588 pp. 108 Photos and drawings. Am Oved. 1956. (With Map of the Israel part of the Dead Sea Region drawn by M. Gavrieli, edited by B.Z. Eshel.)

This book is an enlarged edition of "The Sdom Region" published in 1945 (second edition 1949). In view of the topical interest of the development of the Potash Works in the southern part of the Dead Sea (Sdom) this work, which has now been enlarged and brought up to date, is a welcome addition to the books on Israel. Both authors have been connected for many years with the Palestine Potash Company and Mr. Almog is now the chairman of the Tamar Regional Council in our Dead Sea area. One feels the authors' intimate knowledge of the area and their love for it on almost every page of the book.

The book first gives us a description of the various parts of the region. The second chapter is devoted to the Dead Sea and its shores, its minerals and industrial potentialities. There follow vivid descriptions of trips round the Dead Sea. The fourth chapter deals with the exploitation of the natural resources of the region, from the Palestine Potash Company to the Dead Sea Works, as its Israel successor is called. We read about the road to Sdom and its construction, on prospecting for water, oil and minerals; the Sdom Region and its importance for medicine; the local caves, etc. Then follows a survey of archaeological discoveries. This is a detailed and up-to-date archaeological summary for the Israel part of the region. Especially welcome and useful to visitors to the region is the section on possible excursions, on pp. 180/181. Although primarily written for the young, it can be consulted with profit by all intending to visit this enchanting part of the country.

Early Days

Most interesting are the various articles and reminiscences dealing with the Palestine Potash Company, and the account of the early days of the venture is excellently written.

Mr. Novomeyski, the early workers and specialists, both Jewish and Gentile, the early difficulties and how they were overcome in the heat and solitude of the Dead Sea region are vividly and fairly described. Then the building and growth of the two Potash works, in the North and South are related in detail. We follow the growth and then the destruction of the former in Israel's War of Independence. The northern works could not be held, and all the personnel crossed to Sdom by boat.

There is a vivid description of how the South held out during the war, and of the steps taken in the last years to revive the Southern works, which have now, after many difficulties, attained a measure of success, for bromide is already being exported to foreign countries.

The book is illustrated with good photographs, and, especially to be noted, a few etchings from the war period by Menahem Sofer, a Palmachnik who fell in action.

What makes the book especially noteworthy is the love of the region suffusing every page. It is therefore of topical interest not only to readers concerned with problems of the Dead Sea and its future, but also serves as a well written survey of one of Israel's foremost pioneering efforts.

A. BOKER

FAMILY SAGA

By PAULA ARNOLD

THE FOUNTAIN OVERFLOWS. By Rebecca West. Macmillan and The Book Society. London. 1957. — 382 pp. — 16s.

Miss West is a strange phenomenon. As far as I know, she is the only woman writer who allows the date of her birth to appear on the jacket blurb. So we know she is 65, an age where it is something of an undertaking to propose the writing of a series of novels (number unspecified) to portray the musical *bohème* in London in the last fifty years. The first of these books, complete in itself, (but with an abrupt ending evidently intended to lure us on to the next, successfully, too) has just appeared, so that I have not seen many reviews yet, but not unnaturally, they all compare the milieu to that of Miss Kennedy's "Constant Nymph" (1924). Many readers will remember that story of the musical and impossible Saenger family, erupting into London now and again from their mountain fastness in the Tyrol.

Masterpiece

Miss West has for 20 years been known as a critic and essayist only. Her last novel was written in 1936. Yet this accomplished, super-intelligent and highly emotional novel, original in style and technique, might be the climactic achievement of a long apprenticeship; it is a masterpiece in its way.

On the negative side, we might say that it is overlong — its 400 pages are closely printed—especially when she follows far too faithfully and somewhat repetitively the fantasies of the little girls in the story. The author's evident belief in a poltergeist is also somewhat disconcerting, and now and again the reader might wish to have the mysterious happenings in the strange family history explained. This reviewer is not overfond of having all the t's crossed. But the other extreme, too many hints and mysteries that are never resolved, is also irritating. This said, there remains only praise — for the straightforward, gripping narrative, the marvelous character drawing; for the cleverly executed and difficult design of seeing the world through the eyes of a little girl, growing to womanhood in the course of the book; and for the humour inherent in the characters and the conversations.

The story unfolds during the first decade of this century. We are introduced to the family of a brilliant polemic writer, both famous and notorious, an Irish ne'er-do-well capable of immolating his large family on the altar of a cause taken up by him, or passing his wife in the street as if he had never seen her, and at the same time of spending weeks before Christmas in making the most wonderful and intricate dolls' houses and fortresses for his offspring — three girls and a boy, the latter still a baby when the story begins. The misfortunes of the family are woven along two strands, one of them somewhat absurd. The serious matter is that Piers Aubrey, the father, is a gambler born and has no money sense. Most of the time the family are not only poor, but destitute. They are always saved by some rich admirer of Piers, but these never stay the course — he alienates one friend after another.

The mother, who was a famous pianist in the time of Brahms and Joachim, has lost her skill in years of illness, worry and childbearing. She can do little but love her scamp of a husband and her children, and try to hold the household together. The other misfortune, called quite seriously a catastrophe by the mother and her three younger children, is the fact that the eldest daughter, a beautiful and attractive little girl, has absolute pitch, but is at the same time quite unmusical — yet she insists, encouraged by a fooliah teacher, upon becoming a concert violinist on the strength of a technique acquired by ceaseless practice, a career which ends in disaster. The other children, Rose, the narrator, her twin sister and the little boy, are all truly musical and the book ends when the younger girls have hopefully begun to appear in public, soon after their beloved father has deserted them.

The story is delightfully embroidered with the destinies of several cousins, the wonderful "general" Kate, and a few acquaintances. The family have almost no friends. This is not a book for everybody. A little interest in music must be pre-supposed for the reader.

Round the Bookshops

Hebrew . . .

If you liked Irving Stone's "Lust for Life" and "Sailor on Horseback," there may be ample reason for your interest in **Rat Ha'almavet** (Immortal Wife, Hebrew by Menashe Hadad, Newman, IL-5.500), an historical novel of the American Civil War period.

Eliezer Tibbon, whose "At the Gates of Civilization" was discussed in these columns some time ago, now discusses **Mkhonot M'chanot Pnei Olam** (World-Changing Machines, Sifriyat Poalim, IL7), which, starting with Whitney's cotton gin and the harnessing of iron and coal to the service of man, describes the advent of steam-run factories and the pageant of iron horses galloping over whole continents, ending up with the conquest of the seas and the air.

A headmaster of one of the elementary schools in Jerusalem, Yitzhak Fitter, has tried his hand at creative writing after having for years practised what others preached in the field of education and has now come up with **Tippussei Y'ladim Bly'tzirotehem Shel Mendele Mokher Sfarim v'sh. Ben Zion** (Child Types in the Works of Mendele and S. Ben Zion, Manor, IL0.430).

From the pen of the American-Hebrew poet living in the deep south of the United States, Ephraim E. Lisitzky, comes an altogether different collection of poems, "Dying Bonfires" dealt with the eclipse of Indian life in America, and "In the Tents of Cush" dealt with Negro life; **N'gohot Me'arafel** (Lights out of the Darkness, Ogen and Massada, IL3) features among other subjects "In An Illegal Immigrants' Boat," "Sparks of Israel," and "Hiroshima."

A book that has run into numerous editions in the Diaspora and which has been an "open sesame" to the **Taamei Haminhagim Um'kor Hadinim** (Meaning of the Jewish Customs and Source of the Laws, Eshkol, IL9), for those desirous of putting their finger on the pertinent paragraph without losing time, has been re-edited and made into an Eretz Yisrael edition by Rabbi Avraham Yitzhak Sperling. A virtual encyclopaedia, the work contains, in addition to the regular text and the introduction of a table of contents and an index, a special section on Fringes and Phylacteries.

Back in 1946 Martin Buber delivered a series of lectures over Kol Yisrael which he has now edited and put into book form with the title of **Darko Shel Adam Al Pi Torat Hahasidut** (The Hasidic Way of Life, Mosad Bialik, 900 pruta).

Hamored Hamr'sukan (The Dangerous Rebel, adapted and abridged by Sha-s, Amihai, IL4) is an historical tale by A. Wigodska, the plot of which is woven round the hero, a young Sepoy, who set off the revolt by shooting at a British officer just a hundred years ago. This revolt, finally suppressed by the foreign overlord, is described against a background of Indian life, ethics, crafts and customs.

Collected and prepared for press by A.M. Haberman, **Mikadmoniyot HaYehudim** (The Antiquities of the Jews, Mosad Harav Kook, IL7) by the well-known encyclopaedist Avraham Epstien (1841-1914) contains in this part (II) a study of calendar research, various sermons, the Cabala, grammar and the Massora.

Ogdan (Collection, Jerusalem Students Circle, IL1) is intended to be an independent literary forum and purports to offer a varied literary selection of high standard, an expression of the younger generation's views and ideas.

M.H.

. . . and Foreign

A few and very fine selection of Meridian paperbacks shall have reached the bookshops by the time you read this, so contact your provident fund, or imitate James Joyce's father John, who was seen stalking down a Dublin street in a towering rage, waving a letter he had just received and spluttering, "If my banker sends me another letter like this, I'll transfer my overdraft to another bank!"

Readers of this column could probably guess that we would heartily recommend **Freud or Jung** by Edward Glover (IL2.250) since the author is a Freudian explaining his teacher's theories and examining those of Jung rather critically: "The progress of Jung's theories ever since his defection from Freud has constituted a Grand Retreat to Conscious Psychology." Even if you are neutral or in the other camp, or an outlandish Adlerian, you will find Glover's discussion stimulating.

W. Robertson Smith's **The Religion of the Semites** (IL3.510) is an old book, but an important one and of special interest here, and it's very nice to have it in the form of a paperback.

All those interested in the Dead Sea Scrolls and the period of the Second Commonwealth as a whole will find Rudolf Bultmann's **Primitive Christianity in its Contemporary Setting** (IL-2.250) of great interest, to say the least. This paperback (in a series called "Living Age" by Meridian) is the first American edition, though the book has apparently already appeared in England in hard covers.

Christopher Dawson's well-known rehabilitation of the Dark Ages, **The Making of Europe** (IL2.430), is also available. We prefer this proto-Toynbeeism to that of Arnold J. himself, but remain unconvinced; those Ages still look very dark through our humanist glasses.

For fellow musicomanes, there is Donald Tovey's **The Forms of Music** (IL2.430). It is a collection of the articles he wrote on various musical subjects for the Encyclopaedia Britannica, ranging from Aria and Cantata, through Counterpoint, Fugue and Harmony to Sonata, Symphony and Variations, 26 articles in all. It is an excellent reference book for the music lover, has an index and many musical examples, and can be read for mere or sheer pleasure, like all of Tovey's writings. Only the treatment of Schoenberg and the twelve-note school is out of date—Tovey guessed wrong there.

Last, but very far from least, is a collection of prose by Baudelaire, **The Essence of Laughter** (IL2.450), edited by Peter Quennell. The important essay on Constantin Guys is included here. There is also the "The Poem of Hashish," 19 of the Short Poems in Prose, "Rockets," "My Heart Laid Bare" and "Years in Brussels" from the Journals and Notebooks, and three letters to his mother. The best way to take your Baudelaire is in the complete French Pléiade edition, but if your French is weak, this is for you.

M.M.

Stamp of the Week

Come to Switzerland, say the travel posters. Ski happily at Davos, Arosa, St. Moritz . . . and dozens of other places all illustrated with flowers in bloom, smiling children and even a smiling sun.

The Swiss are good watchmakers and light engineers and they issue good travel posters and good postage stamps — I wish other stamps were so colourful and varied.

I especially admire the little set which comes from Switzerland every year, labelled Pro-Juventute — for youth. It is a charity set. You pay for the postage and a little extra to help the youth of Switzerland go to better schools and colleges, and enjoy sunshine holidays at the ski resorts if they are not especially healthy.

Part of the set of Pro-Juventute stamps is always devoted to natural history and reproduced here is a butterfly printed in vivid, lifelike, detail. Every spot and variation of colour is captured by the skill of Courvoisier, the printing firm. Here indeed is Swiss skill at its best.

The stamp is perforated 11½ and the set of four sells in London for 4/9d.

MARRIAGE A LA MODE

THE LONG VIEW. By R.J. Howard. Cape, London. 1956. — 320 pp. — 15/-.

Here is another of the sophisticated books about sophisticated people. It is in five parts, beginning in 1900 and ending in 1926. We are shown a disunited family celebrating the son's engagement to a simple, pretty girl. There is the mother, still beautiful and clever, ravaged by the never quite successful attempt to put up a front. There is the husband, brilliant and heartless, on the point of leaving her for good. And there is the daughter, living in a mews near her parents, only 19 and already pregnant by a man who does not mean to marry her.

This appalling situation is very cleverly outlined, with a little strain, it is true, and rather too many brilliant aphorisms. Then we are taken back to 1927, with the family staying at St. Tropez. Mr. Fleming, the husband, has been dragged there more or less against his will. He dislikes his children and they are entirely indifferent to him. Ten days before the holidays are over he leaves abruptly to spend them with his "ravishing" girl in London, while Mrs. Fleming most surprisingly enters into a purely physical relationship with a mechanic. Tableau, fadeout.

And so it goes, till in the last part we meet Mrs. Fleming as an innocent young girl, with a horrible mother and on the point of falling victim to an Irish spellbinder; at the end of this part Mr. Fleming appears and rescues her. Or so we believe. Miss Howard is one of the great hopes in English novel-writing. This is only her second book — let us hope the third will be worthier of her talent as regards both subject and technique.

P.A.

Life and Letters

Periodical Round-up

The February issue of "Encounter" has an outstanding article on "Russia's Young Intellectuals" by Kathryn Feuer, a Russian-speaking American student of Soviet affairs who spent a month in the U.S.S.R. She reports on her conversations with tens of Soviet intellectuals, and her account has the stamp of authenticity. Within their severely limited and circumscribed fields of reference, she found students, scholars, writers and scientists who, wary and weary of the regime, devote themselves to research and write books they never expect to publish. "The youngest generation of Russian intellectuals have been rather quiet. But they are there. Thinking. Writing. Biding their time."

The whole of the February number of "La Table Ronde" is devoted to "Apocalypse and the Idea of the End of Time," and treats the subject from angles as various as those of Christianity, Buddhism, Art, Science, etc. It should have special interest for Israelis following up the subject in connection with the Dead Sea Scrolls.

"Evidences" is a sort of French counterpart of "Commentary" and is also put out by the American Jewish Committee; though little known here, it is very good. A. Dupont-Sommer, one of the experts on the Dead Sea Scrolls, provides the eighth article in his series on the subject in the January-February issue, dealing with "The War of the Sons of Light and Darkness," and including a complete translation of the text. He accepts Yigael Yadin's theory that the Kittim in this Scroll are the Romans. There is also a story by the Israel writer Nathan Shaham.

The February "London Magazine" is almost entirely devoted to South African writing today. It is disappointing on the whole, with the exception of the fairly good stories by Jack Cope and Doris Lessing.

Wyndham Lewis

Wyndham Lewis, the novelist and painter, died last week in a London hospital at the age of 72. He was the first English painter to show the influence of Cubism and founded the Vorticist movement. His best known novel is "Tarr," which appeared during World War I; "The Revenge for Love" (1937) was also one of his best works. He was a caustic and effective satirist, and in "The Apes of God" (1930) he attacked almost everybody and everything. He recently completed a trilogy, "The Human Age." He had been blind for the last six years, and therefore devoted himself exclusively to writing.

Book Gift

Prof. Giovanni Costigan, of the University of Washington, Seattle, who toured Israel recently, has made a gift to the Hebrew University for the purchase of books in the field of modern European history.

Readers' Letters

BOOK ON EGYPT

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir,—I have just read with interest and pleasure Mr. Walter Laqueur's very intelligent review of our book, "L'Egypte en mouvement," which appeared in *The Jerusalem Post* of January 4.

My wife and I are grateful for the sympathy and lucidity with which our bulky book was read. Even though it was intertwined with criticism — justified for the most part — appreciation of this sort, coming as it does from a specialist of Mr. Laqueur's reputation and from Israel, is doubly pleasing to us.

If, however, we are reproached by the reviewer — not seriously, of course — for having, among other misspellings, gotten his name wrong, we, for our part, are obliged to point out a more important error made by him. He wrote: "As Marxists (or ex-Marxists)." Now neither I nor my wife have ever been Marxists, either actively or intellectually. I by no means consider the term "Marxist" to be pejorative; it is even rather flattering for Mr. Laqueur to have thought that he found signs of a Marxist background in our book, because there is probably nothing else to equal this method of historical and economic analysis.

Nevertheless, the fact remains: we are not Marxists, even if our Egyptian friends usually were, and even though our inclinations tend to orient us towards the left, to radicalism, or "progressivism." I should very much appreciate it if this correction were brought to the attention of your readers. The term "Marxist" implies a very important commitment, which we have not chosen to undertake. I for my part remain a believing Christian, and consider the group of writers associated with the monthly review "Esprit" (to which I contribute regularly) to constitute my spiritual and intellectual circle.

Yours, etc.
JEAN LACOUTURE
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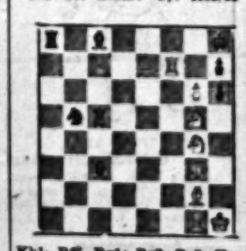
CHESS

March 15, 1957

Problem No. 1029
Ust. Grinblatt, Ma'ariv
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

Ke1; Ra3; Bc8. (3)
Ke6; Qd4; Kth3; Pf2. (4)
Helpmate in three

Problem No. 1030
E. H. Shaw, England.
3rd Pr. B.C.F. Ty. 1955/56



Kh1; Rf7, Ra1; Bg2, Bg7; Ktg4; Ktg6; Pe6. (8)
Kh3; Ra8, Rc6; Bc2, Be8; Kth6; Phd, h7. (8)
White mates in six

Solutions. Problem No. 1023 (Talmi): 1.Qe6! setting up a Zugzwang. Problem No. 1024 (Fuchs): a) 1.Be4 B:b4 2.Kd5 Bd6 3.Rd4 K:d3x b) 1.Be4 B:f4 2.Kd5 B:d6 3.Rd4 K:d3x.

HASTINGS 1956
White: O'Kelly
Black: Alexander

1.e6 e6 2.Kte2 d6 3.c3 Ktc6 4. Bg2 g6 5.d3 Bg7 6.Bd2 Ktge7 7. a3 Ktd4 8.a3 Ktc6 9.Ktce2 0-0 10.b4 c6 11.e4 f5 12.e:f K:f5 13.0-0 g5 14.b5 Bd7 15.b:c b:c 16.Rb1 Rb8 17.Kte4 b5 18.Rc3 d5 19.Ktd3 R:b1 20.Q:b1 d4 21. Bb2 Ktc6 22.Kte4 Qb6 23.Kt:c6 Q:c6 24.Bc1 Qb6 25.Qa2 Rb8 26. Qd2 Ktd6 27.f3 Qb1 28.g4 Rb3 29.Rd1 Kth7 30.Rf1 Ktc6 31.Qa5 Bf8 32.Qc7 R:d3 33.Re1 R:f3 34.Q:c6 Qb6 35.Kt:g3 B:g4 36. B:g5 Kd7 37.Qe4 h:g 38.Qe4 Rf7 39. Bd8 Qd8 40.R:e6 c5 41. Bg5. Black resigns.

THE WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP

The world championship match between title holder M. Botvinnik and challenger V. Smyslov began in Moscow last week. This is the third time Botvinnik is defending his title since winning it in 1948 and the second time Smyslov is trying to snatch it from him. The present contest brought him a victory in the first game, but despite the psychological effect it might have, it would be unwise to jump to conclusions. Contrary to all the claims heard many times in recent years that Botvinnik is not what he used to be, the quality of chess played by the world champion in the Alekhine Memorial Tournament proved that he can still justly be considered the strongest player in the world. Whether he will win the present match is another question altogether. After all, you cannot expect a world champion to win all the time. None of his predecessors did.

The history of the world championship dates back to 1886, when Steinitz defeated Zukertort in the first official match for the title. Altogether 19 matches for the world championship have been played, Botvinnik being the sixth player to hold the title (previous champions: Steinitz, Lasker, Capablanca, Alekhine, Euwe).

Game No. 6/8
White: Zukertort
Black: Steinitz

1.d4 d5 2.c4 c6 3.e3 Bf5 4.Ktc3 e6 5.Ktf3 Ktd7 6.a3 Bd6 7.c5 Bc7 8.b4 a6 9.Be2 Ktgf6 10. Bb2 e4 11.Ktd2 h5 12.h3 Ktf8 13.a4 Ktg6 14.b5 Kth4 15.g3 Rg6 21.Qf2 Qd7 22.b:c b:c 23. 18.Kg2 Be7 19.Qc1 Rh6 20.Kf1 Rg6 21.Kf2 Qd7 22.b:c b:c 23. Re1 B:h3+ 24.Ke1 Ktg4 25.B:g4 B:g4 26.Kte2 Rf6 27.Ktf4 Rh6 28.Rc3 g5 29.Kte2 Rf6 30.Qc2 Rf3! 31.R:f3 Rh8 32.Kd2 f5 33. a5 f4 34.Rh1 Qf7 35.Re1 f:e+ 36.K:e2 Rf3 37.Q:f2 Q:f2 38. K:f2 Bf4+ 39.Ke2 h:g 40.Bd3 e3 41.Be1 Qe2 42.Kf3 Kd7 43. Rh7+ Ke6 44.Rh6+ Kf5 45.B:e3 B:e3 46.Rf1+ Be4. White resigns.

NEWS IN BRIEF

- **The biggest telephone match** in history was played between the combined universities of Great Britain and Holland, with 100 players per side. The British won 56½ : 43½.
- **Bent Larsen** won the Gijon (Spain) tournament, in front of Darga (W. Germany), Donner (Holland), O'Kelly (Belgium) and Diaz del Corral (Spain).
- **Denmark beat Norway** by a match held in Oslo. On the first board B. Larsen was held to an equal score by Myhre, both players winning a game.
- **The next FIDE congress** will be held this year in Vienna and it will coincide with the holding of the finals of the Europa Cup there between the U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and W. Germany.

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